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JUNE 5, 1920

VOL. CXXX No. 3372

The Chicago Convention

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

The Chicago Wire

OLIVER HERFORD—CHARLES AUBREY EATON—CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING AND THE WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES



Are You One of Them?

THERE are thousands upon thousands of men in this country of ours today who are looking for an editorial policy to give impetus to constructive opinion upon the great problems with which the war has confronted us.

They are looking for some great, constructive reality to come out of the ruck of present equivocation and uncertainty. They want something definite, something tangible—something that will take a firm stand upon the best traditions of the nation and speak its mind.

They want a magazine that will give concrete, clear expression to the best that is in business, in politics, and in the nation both industrially and internationally—a magazine that stands for forward-looking, intelligent conversation.

If you are one of these men, Leslie's Weekly is your magazine as surely as you feel its need. Five dollars will bring it to you fifty-two times in the next momentous twelve months that are ahead of us. Subscribe now. Send us your name and address today—your card will be enough—so that you will not miss a single issue. We will send the bill along later. Start reading Leslie's regularly today.

LESLIE'S Illustrated Weekly Newspaper 225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

THE FIRST THE FI

7 Days

and may not be renewed

A fine of 2 cents a day is charged, if the book is kept after the last date stamped below No book is issued while a fine remains unpaid.

See "Regulations" on opposite page.

Due Due Due Due Due

when this RUBBE work for Mr. Bassfor it served him well un

Just t

there were no au biles; the speed c perched perilously (to Form 24 15M \$17)

self only!) upon a self propelled vehicle composed mainly of one very large wheel and one very small one. 'Member 'em?

—there were no aeroplanes. 'd you hear the mail "go over" this morning?

—there were no movies. Even in Los Angeles!

—telephones, trolley cars, electric lights and home bath rooms were "few and far between". The rural visitor to the metropolis still blew out the gas, coal oil lamps were "standard equipment", and the big wooden wash tub in the kitchen did double duty on Saturday nights. Gracious me!

—William Hohenzollern had not learned something which Dun or Bradstreet could have told him right off the bat—that the presumable presence of "Gott" in a purely worldly partnership makes the firm a mighty bad risk.

—and John Barleycorn had never given any indications of moving from the old familiar home at the corner of the block!

By such tokens of the past you may realize that 1890 was a long, long time ago. BUT THEN, AS NOW, that vise-like grip of hard vulcanized rubber in RUBBERSET SHAVING BRUSHES was EVERLASTINGLY on the job!

was\a long

CHAMP CLARK,

LLAGER
WALLACE U BASSFORD

CLERK

WARREN G HATCHER HOWARD G BUSCH A M CHASE

Minority Conference Rooms,

House of Representatives U. S.

Washington, D. C.

December 14, 1919.

The Rubberset Company:

Gentlemen:

I have just read Mr. Altman's letter in Leslie's. His Rubberset brush is only a kid compared with mine, purchased from French & Garrett in Mexico, Missouri, in 1890 and still doing duty. The bristles are worn down to an inch or less-- so short it kept slipping down into the mug until I notched the handle, which serves to prevent this.

Yours pry truly, Mallach. Bassful
It is pleasant to commend a good article.

bove is Number 17 of of advertisements FN BY OUR AD MAN

Leslie's June 5,1920

JBBERSET

PAINT
VARNISH
STUCCO

Pripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!



The Fame of the New Mitchell

has spread the Nation over, like a prairie fire

THERE is a remarkable momentum that has made the New Mitchell an irresistible factor in motor-car buying.

We have tried to analyze this situation.

First came the sensation at the Automobile Shows nearly six months ago, when Mitchell introduced the new-day body lines—the harmonized radiator, the flowing, graceful motive lines. In the parlance of the trade, it was a "knockout."

This advance style brought unusual attention to Mitchell because hitherto it had been noted chiefly for its sturdiness, dependability and economical operation.

This meant a new combination of rare beauty and superlative mechanism.

Then great production

PUBLIC approval, yes, enthusiasm, was forthcoming at every Automobile Show throughout the country. There was not the slightest doubt that Mitchell has scored a triumph.

So the word "go" was transmitted throughout our immense plant. Every preparation had been made. Nearly a million dollars worth of new machinery had been installed. We had learned many lessons in efficiency during our building for the Government.

Soon there started a stream of New Mitchells from Racine to all parts of the country.

Dealers sent enormous orders. And re-orders. Never in Mitchell history was there such a spontaneous reception. Never a more consistent pulling force of public demand.

Now, months after

WHAT we relate above is history. Today there are thousands of New Mitchells on streets and roads of every state of the Union.

Today the wise buyer can't afford to make a choice without considering the New Mitchell.

Every owner of a New Mitchell is satisfied that he has made a wise

purchase. He knows he owns a fine-built car at a modest price. He knows he has the latest in style.

Furthermore, he has a car built to stay new. He has a roomy car, exquisitely finished. He has an easy riding, easy driving car. He knows there are countless unseen values. He knows that he could find no other car like this Mitchell offering so much at the price.

This is the way we want people to feel. The Mitchell policy is to build today with an eye on tomorrow. Thus we insure our future by winning friends today.

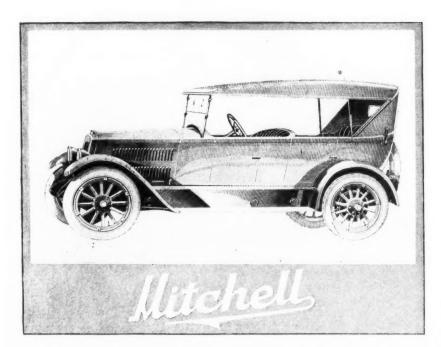
A motor shortage this year

AS all know, there will not be enough cars to supply the demand this year. Especially with such a success as the New Mitchell.

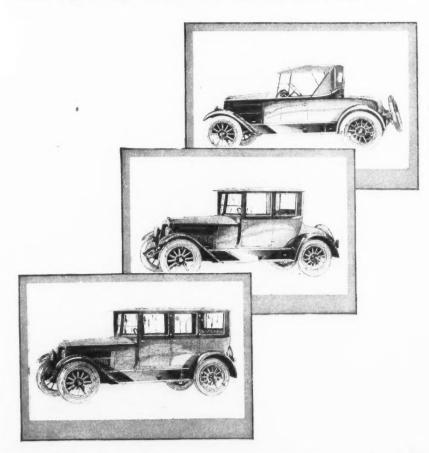
While we are striving prodigiously, we advise early investigation, early decision. Thus you will avoid disappointment.

See this New Mitchell now. Examine it. Make comparisons. Talk to owners. Arrange for the delivery of the model you prefer.

Proof of Mitchell superiority is easy to obtain. And we assure you, once you own one of these New Mitchells, that you will know the greatest satisfaction in your motoring experience.



The New Mitchell Six is presented in four handsome models: 5-passenger Touring Car, 3-passenger Roadster, 5-passenger Sedan and 4-passenger Coupe.





Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER Editor-in-Chief SIDNEY R. COOK, Managing Editor

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The Chicago Convention

The Delegates Eager to Find an Appealing Slogan and a Winning Candidate-Johnson and Penrose Hold the Balance of Power

THE Republican Convention just getting together at Chicago should be as wise as Solomon, as lucky as Croesus, before, like the U. S. A., he got to have too much gold about his person, or as brave as Richard Coeur de Lion when he went a-hunting the Saracens. The party isn't as wise as Solomon, and it knows it isn't. It hasn't been lucky for a long time, and knows it isn't. It hasn't been lucky for a long time, and it doesn't see any special accumulation of luck on the landscape. And as for bravery, all politicians are afraid of their political shadows, and this lot of them gathering at Chicago is no exception to that rule. Therefore all the uncertainty. Therefore all the difficulty about making any predictions. Therefore the reason why we are in the twilight of the gods of the old guard. The the twilight of the gods of the old guard. former cocksureness has gone out of the Republican party. And you can't have Mark Hannas, Tom Platts and Nelson Aldriches without cocksureness any more than you could have Ty Cobbs and Babe Ruths in baseball without cocksureness.

The cocksureness went out of the Republican party when along about he ancient formula which had kept it in power ever since the time when it be-came necessary to have something other than the memory of the Civil War to keep it in power. old formula was one of the best that ever was. It ran like this: The prosper of each and every one of us depends upon the prosperity of business. wasn't avowed in just such words, but that was what it worked out to be in the general consciousness. The Republican party was the Republican party was the prosperity party. It was the party of big business. It was at the same time the party of the workingman. The laborer saw employment and high wages in successful business. He had no objection to favors to capital, for some of them he believed tound their way finally into his dinner pail. It was a great formula. It was a winning formula. It was great formula. It was a winning formula. It was broad enough for big busi

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

ness and organized labor both to stand on together. It lasted unquestioned till the great Progressive movement came out of the West. It still dominates the minds of certain Republicans. But not in the old sure

The Republicans desire a formula like that again, one broad enough for both labor and capital to stand on together. That is the reason why the Republican Convention should be as wise as Solomon. It would take a convention of Solomons to find a formula in these troublous times, when men's minds are various, broad enough for both labor and capital. Yet no big party likes to enter a campaign with a one-sided appeal. No big party wants to be frankly a labor party or a capitalist party. There may be a third party which will be a class party, but neither of the oldestablished parties wants to be a class party, the Demo-

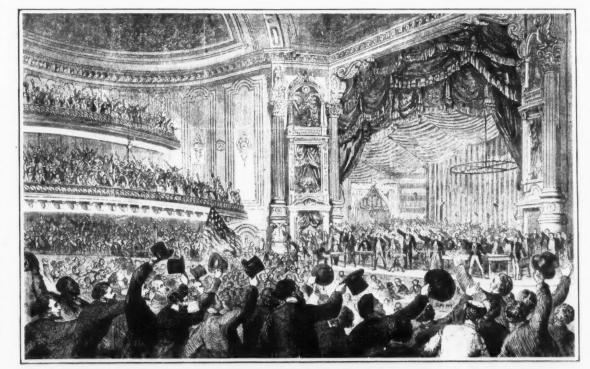
established parties wants to be? class party, the Demo-cratic party any more than the Republican.

The Democratic party would like a formula broad enough for both labor and capital to accept. And Pres-ident Wilson, being a man of vision and audacity, had a conception of one which, if he could have realized it, might have made his party what the Republican had been, the party which was the hope of both labor and capital in the future. To capital President Wilson offered other worlds to conquer. He sought in the League of Nations a dominant position in the world's affairs for the United States with the business oppor-tunities that would bring. For labor he sought more general recognition of unions than exists today. Capital with a free hand and the government the dominant force of the world, behind it in international trade, and organized labor put in a more secure position at home—

But Mr. Wilson wasn't equal to realizing it. He
didn't gain a dominant
position for the United
States in world affairs And at home we frittered away our energies in govern-mental extravagance, in private extravagance and in industrial disputes accentu ated by the government's dodging its responsibilities toward coal mine and railroad labor after the armistice.

Perhaps Mr. Wilson's dream of winning business to his party by offering it a big field outside this country where the heavy hand of government regulation would not be upon it, and at the same time winning labor to it by getting grateful business to make con-cessions to labor, was like his dream of ending all war, impracticable.

It would have required tremendous success at the Peace Conference to put it over, and Mr. Wilson did not have a tremendous success there. Or perhaps Mr. Wilson was near the winning formula and Mr. McAdoo, as the Democratic candidate this time,



imax of the ''National Union Republican'' convention at Crosby's Opera House. Chicago, in 1868, when General Uly int was nominated for the Presidency. Four brief paragraphs descriptive of the great event accompanied this cut, w red in LESLIE'S of June 6, 1868. ''The ladies waved their handkerchiefs,'' said the writer, ''the men, their hats; the m band swelled to the inspiring strains of 'Hail to the Chieff' and the vast audience gave way to prolonged exciteme

may evolve one out of the Wilson vision. Mr. McAdoo is at the same time acceptable to business and to labor. The Republicans are aware of this. It is one of their troubles. It is one reason why they would like a formula, like the good old formula of McKinley-Mark Hanna days, a return to the simple faith of the fathers, or something like it. It is the great reason why the Chicago Convention should be

made up of Solomons.

Let us say they won't get their formula. They won't.

None is in sight. And formulas like the McKinleyMark Hanna formula come only once in a blue moon. Well, then, there is another way to do it. And that is to get a candidate so big, inspiring so much confidence, And that is that the people won't ask for a formula. That is, to find a new Roosevelt. God of our fathers! It's just as easy to find a full-dinner-pail-long-bank-account formula as it is to find another Roosevelt! Roosevelts come only once in a century and there isn't one on the horizon. The Chicago Convention would have to be shot full of luck to find another Rossevelt. It would have to be as lucky as Croesus before his bread and sugar, like our own today, began turning to gold.

It is no use pretending. We haven't any Roosevelt.

General Wood arouses much respect and some enthusiasm, but the impact of his personality is measurable in orasm, but the impact of his personality is measurable in ordinary foot-pounds. Senator Johnson arouses much enthusiasm and some respect, but the impact of his personality is not tremendous. Governor Lowden is no political Thor swinging a big hammer. He is an heir of the McKinley tradition. And the second generation of McKinley, like the second generation of Roosevelt represented in the Rough Rider General and the tail of the old Progressive ticket, is—well it is the second generation. generation.

Of course this world, as has been wisely observed, was made for ordinary fellows; otherwise where would you and I come in? If you can't have the magic platand I come in? If you can't have the magic plat-form on which capital and labor will stand as easily as in the nineties, if you can't have the magic personality, you can still perhaps put an ordinary fellow on an ordinary platform, and if this happens to be an ordinary platform, and if this happens to be an ordinary fellow's year he will win. That is the best hope and the best prospect. And when you run over the roster of Presidents you will see it is not such a forlorn hope after all. In spite of what has been happening since 1900 the President's job was created with due regard for the fact that there are more dubs than geniuses and that respectable mediocrity is the one best bet. If the public is not itself in too certain a mood, if it wants things settled as they arise, with good sense and moderation, if it is content to mark time, then a rather uninspired convention doing a rather uninspired rather uninspired convention doing a rather uninspired job, and nominating a rather vague candidate, may serve the party best in this transition year.

At any rate that is the turn things are taking. The

Republicans have been steadily making up their mind that all they need to do this time is to offer mere opposition to Mr. Wilson and his party, and that their candidate need not be striking in his person or his views. For this reason, in the last two or three weeks preceding the convention and after the person or his views. For this reason, in the last two or three weeks preceding the convention, and after the popular primaries were over, the prospects of Governor Lowden's nomination brightened. Governor Lowden is a middle-of-the-road candidate. He has not been involved in the Republican division over the treaty. He stayed regular in 1912 and yet kept the friendship of Roosevelt and had the support of the Illinois Progressives.

The organization likes him, and yet no one thinks of him primarily as a machine man. When you hold him up alongside of Mr. McAdoo, the probable Democratic up alongside of Mr. McAdoo, the probable Democratic candidate, as every Republican candidate is held up alongside of McAdoo mentally by the delegates, you may say that he will have the support of business rather t han of labor. But if you apply the same test to all the Republican possibilities, you will find a similar situation, which, as said before, is the reason why the party has lost its old cocksureness. It has not a labor-capital candidate any more than it has a labor-capital formula. General Wood as against McAdoo is as weak with labor as Governor Lowden, perhaps weaker. Senator Knox is

not more acceptable. As for Senator Johnson, he has more support among the masses than the others, but is it certain that running against McAdoo he would get the vote of organized labor?

In the last days before the convention there was a swing toward Lowden, but it was not general. There was also a counter combination being formed against Lowden, or rather to hold Lowden in check. This com-Lowden, or rather to hold Lowden in Check. This combination centered around Senator Penrose and Senator Johnson. It included the big States of Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Ohio, and, of course, California. Naturally such a combination would have great weight in the convention. So far as it had a candidate, it was Senator Knox, though it might conceivably turn to Lowden, if Knox seemed impossible.

And right here I should like to brush away a few false notions. The range of possibilities at Chicago is not

notions. The range of possibilities at Chicago is not one-tenth so wide as most people imagine, and the dominating forces are not nearly so personal as might be

Our Next President

WITH this issue is declared closed the ballot box of the Presidential Straw Vote which LESLIE'S has been conducting. The total number of votes cast is 7462. Of these General Wood, who is far in the lead of all competitors, received more than one-third, or 2548. Candidates who were given 50 votes or more each, with the number of their votes, are as

General Wood, 2548; change from Wilson, 373. President Wilson, 613; change from Hughes, 64. Charles E. Hughes, 303; change from Wilson, 26. Senator Johnson, Calif., 827; change from Wilson, 256. William H. Taft, 170; change from Wilson, 58. Senator Borah, Idaho, 69; change from Wilson, 16. William G. McAdoo, 121; change from Wilson, 85. Governor Lowden, Illinois, 225; change from Wilson, 46.

SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 92; change from Wilson, 16.
GENERAL PERSHING, 53; change from Wilson, 18.
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 605; change from Wilson, 162.

ATOR POINDEXTER, Washington, 174; change from

Senator Poindexter, Washington, Wilson, 32.

Governor Coolinge, Massachusetts, 65; change from Wilson, 19.

Eugene V. Debs, 204; change from Wilson, 77.

Governor Cox, Ohio, 86; change from Wilson, 74.

OLE Hanson, Seattle, 358; change from Wilson, 89.

Headert Hoover, 150; change from Wilson, 53. HERBERT HOOVER, 150; change from Wilson, 53.

There were 82 candidates, for whom a total There were 82 candidates, for whom a total of 601 votes were cast, none of whom received as many as fifty votes. Among them are Governor Edwards of New Jersey, Vice-President Marshall, Charles M. Schwab, William J. Bryan, Victor Berger, Senator Spencer of Missouri, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, Governor Allen of Kansas, and President Butler of Columbia University.

imagined from reading of the Old Guard and its purposes. In the first place let us put the dark horse in the barn and lock the door. A shrewd politician writing from the West says: "Forget the dark horse. It will be Wood, Lowden or Johnson. Is Penrose asleep?" I should add Knox to this list. It will be one of those four. Dark horses come seldom. Garfield was the last Republican dark horse, Bryan the last Democratic. Both were named a long time ago. And no dark horse offers a way out of the Republican Convention's dilemma. The party has not a labor-capital formula. And no candidate, dark or bright, will be a labor-capital candidate. Turning from the big four to some more obscure person the

ng from the big four to some more obscure person the convention will get nowhere.

Now the possible bolt. There is not going to be any bolt of importance. La Follette may quit the party, though that is not likely. But Johnson will stay regular. The party is set to win this time.

It is now or never. Eight years ago all its energies went It is now or never. Eight years ago all its energies went to maintaining its bare existence. Four years ago the job was to heal the 1912 breach. But this time the party must win, or begin to disintegrate. Johnson knows this. His future lies in keeping the party strong and being a power in it rather than in trusting to the hazard of third parties. And he is going to be a power in it. Political power in it rather than in trusting to the hazard of third parties. And he is going to be a power in it. Political observers say that two men may say who will be nominated at Chicago, Johnson and Penrose. So they can, if they work together as it is indicated that they will, and if Johnson abandons his own personal ambition to be President at the proper moment.

Now for the statements that the organization is against this candidate or against the candidate. The

against this candidate or against that candidate. The organization is not. The organization wants to win. And it wants to win with a candidate who will strengthen it rather than weaken it. But first strengthen it rather than weaken it. But first of all it wants to win. Show it a sure winner and it will almost certainly waive objections to him. If it is against General Wood it is because it is not impressed with his superior vote-getting abilities and at the same time with his serviceability to the organization. If it is against Senator Johnson it is because it feels that he would drive from the party the conservative support which has been its mainstay in the past. If it hesitates over Governor Lowden it is because it doubts his popular strength, though it admits his agreeableness to the strength, though it admits his agreeableness to the

machine.

And then, too, the Old Guard or organization is not the dominating influence it once was. "Is Penrose asleep?" dominating influence it once was. "Is Penrose asleep?" asked the impatient Western politician already quoted. asked the impatient Western pointcian already quoted. Penrose is the last of the Republican demigods, and he is a sick man. Platt has had no successor, Aldrich has had none, Hanna has had none. In the old days the leaders of the big States, New York, Pennsylvania, New England, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in combination with the South used to nominate. The Southern delegates followed the lead of Hanna, Quay, Platt and

delegates followed the lead of Hanna, Quay, Platt and Aldrich, because in that way they were surest to pick the winner. They wanted the Federal offices.

The combination that is forming around Penrose and Johnson is only a shadow of the old combination that used to rule the conventions. It consists of Pennsylvania, New York, which has no leader and is uncertain, Indiana, Ohio, which has gone to pieces, and California. It will, if it holds together, have the balance of power in the convention. If it throws its whole strength to Wood, he will be nominated. If it throws it all to Johnson, he will be nominated. If to Lowden, he will be. Its delivery of its votes in any given direction will be the sign the convention will be waiting for. It will start the movement toward the winner. But the Old Guard is no longer master of the convention. It merely holds the balance of power in the convention.

is no longer master of the convention. It merely holds the balance of power in the convention.

The convention will open with Wood in the lead. He will have about 250 votes on the first ballot to 100 each for Johnson and Lowden, and the rest scattering. Wood will gain on the second and perhaps also on the third ballot. The critical moment for Wood will be when the Harding strength goes to pieces and half of Ohio goes over to Wood. If the Lowden combination holds and the Johnson-Penrose combination holds Ohio won't start the Wood band wagon and Wood will not be nominated. Wood will win on an early ballot or Wood will win on an early ballot or nominated. not at all.

On the other hand Johnson will win only if the convention gets into a long deadlock. Back in the delegates' heads is the belief that the Californian is Back in the delegates heads is the belief that the Californian is the best vote-getter of them all, and that in the long run will count for much. But Johnson can only dead-lock the convention at the risk of losing the chance to control the nomination himself. He can press his ambition to be nominated only at the cost of sacrificing his ambition to be a great party leader. If he holds out too long the Johnson-Penrose arrangement is likely to break up and the balance-of-power group is likely to go to I owden. Johnson can cause the nomination. go to Lowden. Johnson can cause the nomination of Knox at any time by agreeing to run as vice-president with him. Of the four in the lead, Lowden or Knox has the best chance. Johnson is the most important factor in deciding who will

'N the next issue of LESLIE'S Pomeroy Burton, a distinguished American student of national and international affairs, who is at present Managing Editor of the London Daily Mail, will discuss in brilliant fashion some of the many perplexing problems confronting this country today. Mr. Burton recently took a long trip through America. He knows what is happening over here. His observations, made from a sane and sound viewpoint, are unusually interesting.

Harry L. Foster, many of whose adventures in Mexico have already become familiar to American readers, will also contribute next week. As usual he will tell of his experiences in the turbu-

lent Republic below the Rio Grande. His article, delightfully written by a born story-teller, will do more to interpret the true spirit of Mexico than a dozen serious travel articles produced by scholarly investigators on the trail of facts.

Charles Aubrey Eaton's vigorous analysis of Samuel Gompers's recent attack on Congress will be another big feature of the number, which will contain, in addition to what has already been mentioned, Oliver Herford's inimitable page, Dr. Hereward Carrington's science articles, and the various other regular features—the whole interspersed with the best pictures obtainable.

Women: New Factors in the "Grand Old Party"



Imbued with the spirit and identified with the interests of the Middle West is Mrs. M. D. Cameron of Omaha, Neb. She is the daughter of a Methodist minister. Under Governor Aldrich she served on the Board of Trustees for the Nebraska schools for the Blind and Deaf. For twenty-two years, Mrs. Cameron has been an active club woman, a member of the W. C. T. U., and active in Y. W. C. A. and Social Settlement work. She is a member of the Omaha Society of Fine Arts,



Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Women's Division, Republican National Committee, photographed in company with Mrs. John Glover South of Frankfort, Ky., the first woman to be elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. Mrs. South is the daughter of Frank O. Bradley, one-time governor of, and afterward United States Senator from Kentucky. Portrait of Miss Hay at right.



The appointment of Mrs. Clara E. Burdette of Pasadena to the Committee on Policies and Platforms met with uniform approbation throughout California. The first clubhouse for women in the United States was built by Mrs. Burdette. Her executive ability was evidenced by the successful federation of the women's clubs of California in 1900. Everything that touches woman's life, to elevate its purpose and broaden its influence has found in Mrs. Burdette a leading exponent.

ANTED—Women to lay planks for the Republican Party." That was the sign Chairman Will II. Hays of the Republican National Committee hung out when he announced that women were to share with men the task of building the platform of the Republican Party in this vital year. Mr. Hays inaugurated a new order of things. He appointed a Committee on Platform and Policies, composed of 160 members, and of this membership nineteen are women. The duty of this committee has been to gather ideas from all parts of the country and to incorporate these ideas in the platform which is to be submitted to the Chicago Convention.

The women who were appointed to the Platform and

The women who were appointed to the Platform and Policies Committee were chosen because of their widespread interests, ranging from schoolhouses of the western prairies to the factories of New England. Because of this, the party leaders feel sure that at Chicago they have a group of women Republicans who are able to advise them shrewdly and with understanding about the interests and needs of women the nation over. The nineteen women on the committee have by faithful service proved their fitness to give competent and wholesome counsel relative to the varied fields in which they



War work has shown the qualifications of many women for constructive effort for public good. Among this number is Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, chairman of the Republican Women's Committee of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John Wanamaker. Mrs. Warburton gained an enviable name for herself in connection with the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, one of the greatest relief organizations in the country. Governor Sproul has appointed Mrs. Warburton a member of the commission to frame amendments to the State Constitution.

have specialized. The Committee on Platform and Policies, appointed by Chairman Hays, is working under the leadership of former Senator Ogden J. Mills of New York.

Twenty-seven million women are eligible to vote at this year's Presidential election. Suffrage leaders admit that the realization of their dreams was made possible by the Republican Party. Thirty-two years ago, women first entered party politics. In 1888, Mrs. Ellen Foster of Iowa founded the National Women's Republican Association, which was recognized by the Republican National Committee. The advent of women into party politics in that year came during the campaign of Benjamin Harrison. Then, for the first time, women issued campaign literature. It was called "The Home and Flag" series of pamphlets. In 1895, Miss Helen Varick Boswell was elected a delegate from New York to the convention of National Republican Clubs at Chicago. In 1896, in the first McKinley campaign, the New York State Republican Committee opened headquarters for women on Broadway. This was the first time women of New York took an active part in a presidential contest. President McKinley appointed the first woman to hold a national office,—Miss Estelle Reel of Oregon, as superintendent of Indian schools.



Women in industry, at present numbering more than 12,000,000 in the United States, are represented on the committee by Miss Marie L. Obenauer, whose home is in Washington, D. C. Miss Obenauer is director of the Industrial Survey and Information Service. Since her graduation from the University of Michigan in 1893, she has spent her time in the interests of working women. She served as chief woman examiner of the War Labor Board.



Republican women of New Mexico are represented on the Committee on Policies and Platforms by Mrs. Rupert F. Aspling of Santa Fe. Other women serving with this committee, in addition to those mentioned elsewhere on this page, are Miss Caroline Hazard, Rhode Island; Mrs. Solomon Hirsch, Portland, Oregon: Mrs. George A. Soden, Hyde Park, Ill.; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, New York; Mrs. Anna Wolcott Vaile, Denver; Miss Harriet E. Vittum, Chicago.



Identified for ten years with the Board of Regents of the Normal Schools of Wisconsin, Mrs. Theodora W. Youmans of Waukesha is qualified to present the problems of the women of her state. Americanism for Mrs. Youmans dates a long way back, as she comes of old Puritan stock, seven of her ancestors having come over in the Mayflower. She is a writer, and has made frequent addresses on measures of interest to women.



Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine should be thoroughly at home at a Republican Convention, for her father was the late Thomas B. Reed of Maine, long famous as a Republican Speaker of the House. From him Mrs Balentine inherited political ability which she has developed through the study and practice of law. She has labored in behalf of women both in Maine and California, and served as chairman of the Maine WomanSuffrage Committee in the campaign last year.

EDIT RIA

JOHN A. SLEICHER,

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

CHARLES AUBREY EATON, Associate Editor

Light Is Dawning

N May 18th there appeared in certain New York newspapers a remarkable advertisement entitled "Terminal Barbers stand by The heal".

The barber's craft has not been ranked of late among the most heroic callings. It is not an easy business. The hours are long, the work confining, and more or less monotonous, while the temper of patrons is often sharper than the razors used upon

Yet the Terminal Barbers of New York have in this public statement set an example of intelligence and moral quality which could be followed profitably by the biggest men in the nation and by all workers no matter what their calling. Bully for the barbers! They are not only good citizens but also they have blazed the way for all other citizens to become good.

A strike of barbers in the metropolitan district was called. These men refused to strike and have told the public why.

Listen to what they say:

We are in hearty accord and sympathy with the public in its battle to reduce the cost of living. We consider it vital to the whole nation that prices shall not be further increased. The vicious circle of increasing wages and rising prices must be broken. A practical stand for the effective accomplishment of this purpose must be taken. Therefore, Be It Resolved-

That we are determined to do our share, at whatever present sacrifice, in the public's fight against high prices, and we believe it to be to the interest of all wage-earners to do likewise.

We are, therefore, opposed to the demands for higher wages and higher prices. We shall not participate in or support the strike. We shall remain at our jobs prepared to serve the public at our present wages and at present prices, believing that in this way we shall perform our public duty as well as serve our own best interests.

Our position, our wages and the prices charged in barber shops may have no great public importance. But it is of vital importance, if the public's campalgn against high costs is to be successful, that wage-earners and employers alike should realize that in this world crisis relief will come only through moderation in demands for wages as well as fer profits—and act accordingly.

"We shall remain at our jobs at our present wages and prices, believing that in this way we shall perform our public duty as well as serve our own best interest

This is the nub of the whole story. We have not seen the word duty used for a long time in con-nection with industrial problems and we had to have the Terminal Barbers to tell us that the labor

situation can never be settled until it is shifted from a basis of rights to

a basis of duties.

These men have a theory and a good one. It is that prices will never come down except through moderation in demands for wages and profits. But they go further; they actually put their own theory into practice. Here is where they are unique. They practice what they preach. May their tribe increase. increase

It will not do to leave this fine leadership to the bar-bers. The rest of us also have a duty to perform. We, too, must seek to do justly and to act in moderation. And on the day that the barbers sent forth this epoch-making message the Evening World gave us an editorial utterance of equal moment from another viewpoint.

It was an exhortation
to "get at the whole truth"
of the railroad situation.
And it ended with the

I am an American

By WEAVER PANGBURN

AM an American. God willing, I will carve out my future with these two hands and this brain. I will stand on my own feet and I will win success for myself and my own. If I should fail, or fall behind my fellows in the race of life, the fault and discredit will be mine, no other's. If I lose, I seek no alibi in the character of my environment, of the economic system, or of the kind of government. I harbor no class resent-ment; I carry no red flag of bitterness or sedition. I fight forward, whining not, independent, clear - eyed. I am an American.

statement that "the primary duty of the Interstate

statement that "the primary duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission seems to be to educate the public in the real issues and the actual facts involved." Here we have on the same day, in the same city, an organization of workers exhibiting a most unusual sense of public duty to which they voluntarily, at real personal cost, submit themselves; and, on the other hand, a great organ of public opinion urging the Public to give just and intelligent heed to the grievances of the railroad workers, simply as a matter of social justice. of social justice.

These straws show the direction of the wind. We

These straws show the direction of the wind. We seem to be heading around toward reason and common sense in the consideration of industrial questions. One ounce of justice is worth a million tons of brute force. If we try to find and do our duty, our rights will take care of themselves. We are knit up together whether we will or no, and there can be no personal or class good unless it is at the same time good for all of us.

Capital and labor just now are like a pair of nervous and balky horses who have gotten excited beyond control and are tangled up in the harness. If public opinion, which is the only teamster able to handle this high-blooded team, can get them quieted down and untangled, they will settle to the

collar again and start moving the load. If this is not done, the load will never start, and if it does not start soon, driver, team, and load alike, will be swallowed up in the muck of social and economic disaster.

Penalties that Foster Crime

N probibition States it was formerly the custom to let illegal sellers of strong drink alone for the greater part of the time. But once or twice a year the law-breaker would be haled to court, would plead guilty and would be fined a sum which represented only a petty part of his unlawful gains. This made a show of virtue for the community and put a few dollars into its treasury. But it didn't put a few dollars into its treasury. But it didn't stop the whiskey vender's traffic.

A similar custom seems to prevail today in respect to violators of law in certain other lines. The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture reports during the past year a larger number of seizures and prosecutions on the charge of false and fraudulent labeling of proprietary preparations than in any other war gives the avectment of the than in any other year since the enactment of the Federal Food and Drugs act. The cause of this seems

to be found in the disposition of some of the cases!

Men who had branded a variety of worthless con coctions as possessing remarkable medicinal proper erties, and thus fooled and defrauded hosts of sick

erties, and thus fooled and defrauded hosts of sick and suffering, and probably poor, persons, received following light penalties, in the Federal courts after entering pleas of guilty: A fine of \$100, a fine of \$35 and costs, a fine of \$50, a fine of \$10 and a fine of \$25. One shipment of stuff was destroyed.

Such punishments inflicted so insignificant a loss on the guilty parties that they must all have paid up with the deepest satisfaction. Such trifling penalties not only do not deter the objects of them from conducting a detestable business, but they also encourage others to imitate them. This explains why it was necessary to make so many arrests of these mean rascals in 1919. Cannot the courts properly fit the punishment to the crime?

The Plain Truth

NDEMNITY! General sentiment has been crys tallizing to the conviction that the indemnity demanded from Germany, however large, should be a fixed sum. This will undoubtedly be more salutary for all concerned than if the amount were left indefinite and uncertain. Knowing exactly what she must pay, Germany will have more beautiful exact to exert herself

more heart to exert herself in the task of reparation, and the Affied nations will not have to be guessing and fig-uring on the unknown factors of an unadjusted case. world's good requires a set-tled state of affairs everywhere and we all want even Germany to emerge from unrest and unthrift.

A FTERMATH! War's aftermath is often not War's less terrible than war itself. Mr. Henry P. Davison has touched the sympathies of all lovers of humanity by his account of the fearful conditions now prevalent in Central and Eastern Europe.

Disease and starvation are sweeping away tens of thousands of persons. Mr. Davison urges that Congress appropriate \$500,000,000 as a long-time loan, to succor the suffering little nations. Con gress may not act favorably on this appeal, but doubtless much money could be raised in this country by subscription for so humane a purpose



Drawn by Walter De Maris

"A HIT, A HIT, A VERY PALPABLE HIT."

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Pictorial Digest of the World's News



Brusiloff in Power

UST what the situation at Moscow is at the present time is problematical. Following the capture of Kieff by the Poles Moscow's wireless was silent for three days and many observers be-

was silent for three days and many of lieved it was due to trouble of some sort within the ranks of the Bolsheviki. It has been reported that General Alexei Brusiloff, one of the most brilliant strategists in Europe, has "virtually assumed the supreme authority" in the Russian city. By just what means his sudden rise to supreme power has been achieved is miknown: but certain it is that if is unknown; but certain it is that if the report proves true the Poles are the report proves true the Poles are destined to experience some unusually hard fighting in the future, for the famous military man is by no means given to twiddling his thumbs while the enemy calmly prepares to smite him. It will be remembered that it was his wonderful work on the southern Russian front that very nearly brought disaster to the Germans and Austrians in 1916 when he struck his famous succession of blows struck his famous succession of blows before Lutsk and below the Dnieper. On that occasion with a force about the size of the armies opposed to him in the course of three weeks he smashed the whole opposing line in smashed the whole opposing line in Volhynia, took almost 400,000 prisoners, and entirely changed the enemy front for 600 miles. So dangerous was the situation that the Austrian army was turned over to Ludendorff. He was a strong supporter of Kerensky and his influence in the overthrow of the Czar had been powerful. When the Rokkhe.

powerful. When the Bolsheviki came into power he was deprived of his command, and for a long time he was not heard from. When Trotzky capitalized "national sentiment" and turned his fight along national lines he won for the Red army many troops which were really not Bol-sheviki, and Brusiloff was won over at that time.

The Price-Cutting Movement

SINCE July, 1914, the average cost of living in America has risen 95 per cent. Within the last twelve



The Founder Puts at the Disposal of the Public for a limited time, beginning today Twenty Millions of the Best Merchandise

The Full Retail Stocks of both our Stores In New York and Philadelphia -from end to end and from top to bottom (saving, say, \$50,000 or less worth of articles taken in with the books we cannot honorably change)—

at 20 per cent. deduction from actual prices

the deduction to be made at time of purchase
ag will be sold to deslers. (2) No C. O. D.'s. (3) Nothing returnable. (4) Nothing

we now hereby agree to expend One Million Dollars each week in taking over any desirable merchandise and paying cash for it the day of delivery in order to continue these sales

One of the John Wanamaker advertisements which delighted the people of New York City. Scores of other establishments all over the country followed suit, and the H. C. of clothing took a speedy header, from Maine to California

A street in Spa, Belgium, where Allied and German representatives will soon hold a conference. The Grand Hotel Brittannique (near the center of the picture) was the headquarters of the Armistice Commission when it met in 1918.

months alone it has risen 21 per cent. A 7 per cent. rise occurred between November, 1919, and March, ozo. These figures were recently given out by the National Industrial Conference Board, which has been examining into the causes of the existent H. C. of L. The Board found that since July, 1014, food her courted to the control of found that since July, 1914, food has soared 100 per cent. in cost, clothing 177 per cent., fuel, heat and light 40 per cent., and "sundries" 83 per cent. Simultaneous with the publication of these interesting, but by no means surprising, findings, an advertisement, a part of which is reproduced on this page, appeared in the New York newspapers; and in a short time scores of other firms in various sections of the country were stremously engaged in cutting prices strenuously engaged in cutting prices in most cases on shoes and clothing. In Topeka one store announced a "no profit" sale. In Tacoma, Seattle, San Francisco, Omaha, Minneapolis, San Antonio, Little Rock, Springfield, Mo., and many other places cuts varying from 20 to 50 per cent. were made.

Where the Peace Treaty Will Be Discussed

ON June 21st the little city of Spa, in the Province of Liege, Belgium, will be the scene of one of the most interesting and important meetings in history. On the date mentory. On the date men-tioned the representatives of the Allied nations and Germany will come together in order to discuss the execution of the Treaty of Ver-sailles, indemnities, Ger-many's economic situation, and various other matters of vital importance to the entire world.



Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societ sons, Harry (left) and Trubee, who were in the U. S. Aviation Service. Mr. Davison declar most terrible tragedy in the history of the world is being enactedfin Central and Eastern Euthousands are starving, and he suggests that Congress appropriate \$500,000,000 (a loan) for

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



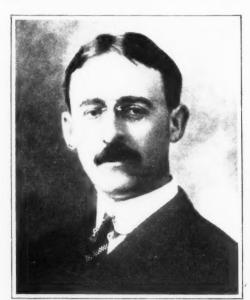
These Tommies are finding life in Jerusalem, under whose ancient walls this picture was snapped, very different from what it was on the Western Front. The Turks are laboring under no misconception as who the real winner of the war was, and the British fighting men are enjoying their stay in the Holy Land, where life insurance rates should now be reduced.



Francisco Villa, the famous Mexican bandit, as the camera man found him recently at Las Delicias, 200 miles south of Chihuahua

Fighting the Bonus

A NATION-WIDE campaign against a blanket bonus for ex-service men has been started. National headquarters have been opened in New York, and already in more than 500 cities and towns former soldiers who are not in favor of the plan to present the veterans of the great war with a lump sum are becoming active. Behind the anti-bonus fight is the Committee for Aid to Disabled Veterans



Col. Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, who is one of the leaders in the nation-wide campaign against the bonus for ex-service men.

and Referendum on the Bonus, the chairman of which is Col. Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War. The committee plans to arrange for a referendum vote among the ex-service men and women. "The chief concern of every sound ex-service man," says Colonel Stimson, "is to see that the wounded and disabled and the dependents of those who were killed in the war get a square deal. The last thing he wants to do is to prevent their getting it. Yet that is what will happen if this legislation goes through."

The "Suffrage Ark" Sails

HEADED by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, thirty American women recently sailed from New York for England, which they will visit en route to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance opening June 6th in Geneva, Switzerland. Twenty-eight nations are to be represented at the conference. The chief business of the big meeting will be the reorganization of the Alliance along the same lines as the American League of Women Voters. Steps will also be taken to push suffrage work in South America, Spain, Greece and the Orient. One hundred million women now have full franchise rights in 20 countries, and the suffrage leaders therefore refer to the Geneva gathering as the "victory convention."

The Murder of Carranza

THE news of the murder of President Carranza during his flight, which followed his defeat by the revolutionists in the vicinity of Ohuamantla, did not come as a surprise to those who know Mexico. The lot of a defeated leader in the Republic is apt to prove a hard one, and Carranza was no exception. As yet all of the details of the ugly climax to the revolution have not been published, but it appears that the dead President was betrayed by General Rudolfo Herrera, a member of his own forces, and shot to death in a tent early one morning while he was sleeping. The next big news from the Republic may be the death of Francisco Villa, for the de facto government has offered a reward of \$50,000 for his capture, "dead or alive."



American suffrage leaders just before sailing on the Royal George to attend the convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Geneva, Switzerland. They are (front row—left to right): Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. James W. Alger.! (Rear row—left to right): Miss Jane Manners, Miss A. Robinson, Miss of the Storester of Constance Drexel, Miss Marjorie Sheeler, Miss Emma Hast.

PEN and INKLINGS

Oliver Herford

Illustrations by the Author

The Unfailing Crop

THERE is one spring crop that shows no sign of failing and that is the crop of Spring Poets—the spurious variety I mean—Imagists, Post-Impressionists they style themselves—anything you please so long as it ends in an "ist" or an "ism," which (in Art and Literature at least) is the accepted sign manual of the advertising mountebank.

Their medium is Free Verse (so called because, like Free Lunch, it is an incentive to strong drink) and a right hardy crop they are! No frost of disdain can blight, no floods of abuse can wither their exuberant vitality, no mouse-tooth of satire gnaw through the tough fiber of their Art-Ego.

The true Spring Poetry, delicate as the yellow Lady-slipper and ever as hard to find, is threatened with extinction by the rank growth of this spurious variety, coarse (to pursue the vegetable simile) as the

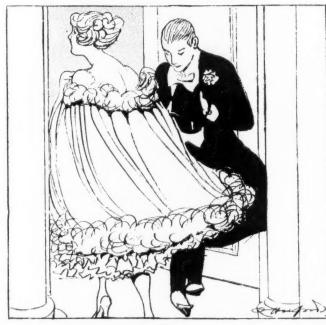
skunk-cabbage, irritating as poison-ivy.
If you think I speak too feelingly, take a look at this versicule removed from the insides of a book just published, called "Others for 1919—an Anthology of the New Verse."

"Old, ugly and stern
The night lies upon the water,
And it quivers in the twilight
Like a tortured belly."

This, if alcohol were not so expensive, would be a specimen worthy of preservation.

How About Revolving Doors?

THERE has been some discussion of late as to the etiquette of the revolving door. When a man accompanied by a woman is about to be revolved in it, which should go first? Some think the man should precede the woman furnishing the motive power, while she follows idly in the next compartment. Others hold that the rule "Ladies first" can have no exception, therefore the man must stand aside and let the female of his species do the rough work



Presses his hat against his heart as the lady sweeps majestically by.

of starting the door's revolution while the man, coming after, keeps it going and stops it at the right moment. "Starting something" is perhaps of all

"Starting something" is perhaps of all pastimes in the world the one most popular with the sex we are accustomed to call the gentle sex; one might almost say that "starting something" is Woman's long suit; on the other hand there is nothing on earth so abhorrent to that same gentle sex as the thing that is called Consistency; and though she may be perfectly charmed to start a revolution in South America or in silk pajamas or suffrage or the rearing of children it does not follow that she will take kindly to the idea of starting the revolution of a revolving door.

As for the rule "Ladies first," its applianting to the etiquette of doors in general

As for the rule "Ladies first," its application to the etiquette of doors in general (as distinguished from the revolving variety) is purely a matter of geography. In most European countries it is the custom, when entering a room, for the man to go first, and if it is a closed street or office door, the man will open it and following the door inward, turn and, standing "at attention" (or some equally worshipful

attitude), hold the door open while she passes in. If the door opens outward the woman naturally enters first, since her companion must remain outside to hold the door open.

The American rule compelling the woman to precede her escort when entering a room or building doubtless originated with our ancestor the cave-man.

On returning to his Apartment with his wife after a hunting expedition Mr. Hairy K. Stoneaxe would say with a persuasive Neolithic smile (and a gentle shove) "after you my dear," being rewarded for his politeness by advance information as to whether there were Megatheriums or Loxolophodons or an ambuscade of jealous rivals lurking in the darkness of his stone-upholstered sitting-room.

By all means let the lady go first; by so doing we pay the homage that is due to her sex and even though there are no Megatheriums or Loxolophodons in

these days—there may be burglars! Only in the case of a door that must be opened inwards would I suggest an amendment. What more lamentable sight than that of a gentle lady squeezing precariously through a half-opened door while her escort, determined that though they both perish in the attempt, she shall go first, reaches awkwardly over her shoulder in the frantic endeavor to push back the heavy self-closing door while at the same time contorting the rest of his person into the smallest possible compass that she may have room to pass without disaster to her ninety-dollar hat, not to speak of her elbows and shins.

How much happier—and happiness is the mainspring of etiquette—they would be, this same pair, if (with a possible "allow me" to calm her fears) the escort should push boldly the door to its widest openness and holding it thus with one hand behind his back, with the other press his already removed hat against his heart as the lady grateful and unruffled sweeps majestically by.



Mr. Hairy K. Stoneaxe is rewarded by advance information as to whether there were Megatheriums or Loxolophodons lurking in his stone-upholstered sitting room

June

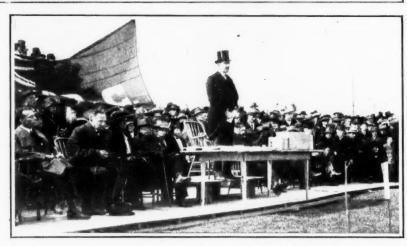
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North Pione At th not S Come Which

Indians of a dozen tribes, whose ancestors were bound to the old Hudson's Bay Company by ties of friendship and unswerving loyalty, and who today are proud to be known as "Hudson's Bay Company Indians," took part in the pageant. Here a group of them are preparing to start their trip down the Red River to Lower Fort Garry, where the first treaty between western Indians and the Canadian Commission was signed in 1871.

Sir Robert Kindersley, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, delivering an address of welcome to the northern tribes.

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A striking group of Ojibway Indians, from the Lake Superior country. In the pageant, all told, were Ojibways, Crees from the shores of Hudson and James Bays, Blackfeet and Assiniboines from the prairies, and Carrier Indians from British Columbia. The white man (second row, right) is in the fur and buckskin of a Company factor of old.

Wresting Riches the Wilderness

Hudson's Bay Company Is Two

Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, all 250th Anniversary of the Founding of this Great of Which Was Signed May 2, 1670, by Charles II. Dominion Over Three-Fourths of the Continent, 1870. Typifying a Past Teeming With Adventure Waterways, Over Old trails, to Cities



A bit of the picturesque past transplanted to the of paint, feathers and beaded buckskin give a



There is a suggestion of the Asiatic in this Carrier chief, suggestion for which his totem-pole headgear is largely responsible.

kly

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all eat II.

and Romance from of the Northwest

Hundred and Fifty Years Old

Northwestern Canada in fact, Is Celebrating the Pioneer of North American Trade, the Charter At the Height of Its Sway, the Company Held not Surrendering Its Authority to Canada until Comes this Spring a Pageant Down Historic Which Once Were Trading-Posts



present. Crees and Ojibways in all the bravery flash of the atmosphere of the frontier that was.



Chiefs Kinewaka (left) and Iron Bull, Sioux. Both wear the King George III medal, handed down from their ancestors.





A flotilla of bark canoes at St. Andrews Locks, preparing for passage through the great dam of the Red River to Lockport. Starting from a point above old Fort Garry, at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, the Winnipeg pageant passed downstream through a countryside intimately associated with the Hudson's Bay Company's early history. Fort Garry, from which Winnipeg evolved, was the capital of the company's empire.

A chief presenting the pipe of peace to Sir Robert Kindersley. On the stem were carved the totems of all the tribes taking part in the celebration.



Perhaps the most interesting group of all, because of its contrasts. Standing with these Sioux braves is a member of that intrepid force, the Northwestern Mounted Police, with whom the movies have made eastern folks familiar. Seated are girl employees of the Hudson's Bay Co., their millinery severely plain compared with war-bonnets.

A National Convention Primer

A B C of the Party Machinery Which Forms the Basis of the Quadrennial Presidential Campaign

What does a National Convention do?

The National Convention of each party nominates its party candidates for President and Vice-President, formulates the party policies for the national campaign by the adoption of a party platform, and names the national committee which is to take charge of the campaign as well as the party machinery for the ensuing four years. The Republican Convention will meet in Chicago, June 8; and the Democratic Convention, June 28, at San Francisco.

Who compose the National Convention?

The delegates representing the party membership in all the States and Territories in the Union, including the District of Columbia and the Philippines.

How many delegates constitute each National Convention?

The Republican Convention will have 984 delegates; the Democratic 1,092

Who elects the delegates?

The delegates are elected in each State as the State committees or the State laws determine. As a rule, two delegates at-large are elected for each Senator and the Representatives at large of the State, and two delegates for each Congressional District. To cut down Southern representation, however, the Republicans reduced the representation of districts in which the Republican vote is a negligible factor. This accounts for the smaller delegation to the Republican Convention.

What are alternates!

To guard against vacancies in the delegate lists, each State and district elects an alternate for every delegate to which it is entitled. This alternate then votes whenever his principal is absent. In seating, delegates are assembled by States in the portion of the hall nearer the platform. The alternates are similarly grouped in a separate section of the hall.

How are delegates "instructed?"

"Instruction" of delegates may be done either by a party primary or by the Convention which elects the delegates. Usually the instructions refer to presidential aspirants. Rarely they cover questions of party platform. Instructions may specify the number of ballots on which the delegates must vote for the candidate named. or it may leave to their discretion the determination of a change to another candidate. At the Democratic Convention in 1908, for instance, William Jennings Bryan was instructed as a Nebraska delegate for Champ Clark, but was the chief factor in the defeat of the latter and the nomination of Woodrow Wilson.

What are "contests?"

"Contests" are disputes over the right of a delegate

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

or delegates to sit in the National Convention. They are usually the result of factional fights in the district or State conventions. As a result, two delegates, and often more, appear at the Convention claiming the right

Who decides the "contests?"

In advance of the meeting of the Convention, the na-In advance of the meeting of the Convention, the national committee of the party makes up a "temporary roll" of the Convention. To do this the committee makes a preliminary determination of the contest and seats the delegate which it believes entitled to the seat. The final decision of the contest, however, is left to the conductible committee of the Convention, which makes credentials committee of the Convention, which makes up the permanent roll. This, in turn, must be approved by the Convention itself before the contested delegate is finally given his seat.

May a contested delegate vote on his own contest?

No, but he is not debarred from voting on other contests, even though the same issue may be

Who calls the National Convention to order?

The chairman of the national committee.

What is the first function of the National Convention?

The election of temporary officers. These are usually selected by the national committee and accepted by the Convention. In bitter factional fights, however, the first show of strength of a contending faction is sometimes made election. Temporary officers consist of a chairman, a secretary, and a sergeant-at-arms.

What is the next function of the Convention?

To listen to the "keynote" speech of the temporary chairman on party policies, as he sees them. He is usually selected by the national committee because of his oratorical powers and his adherence to the national committee's views of what the party should put into its platform.

What is done next?

The Convention then selects the committees on credentials and resolutions. These consist of one member from each State and Territory, nominated for that purpose by the delegations themselves.

What do the committees do?

The credentials committee makes up the permanent roll of the Convention. Until this is completed the Convention can transact no business. The resolutions committee writes the party platform. To prevent avoidable debate, Conventions have a rule requiring the submission of suggestions without discussion to the committee on resolutions. The appointment of this committee usually ends the day's Convention session.

What is done on the second day of the Convention?

If the credentials committee is ready to report, the Convention as a rule devotes the second day to the final determination of the contests, either accepting or rejecting the credentials committee report. When the permanent roll has been completed, the delegates thus seated elect permanent officers.

Who are the permanent officers?

These consist of a chairman, a secretary, and a sergeant-at-arms, and are elected by the permanent roll to hold office throughout the Convention. The speech of the permanent chairman may be made on the second day of the session, but is usually deferred as the opening part of the third day's meeting.

When are the nominations for President and Vice-President made?

If there is no particular contest, the nominations are often made at the beginning of the third day's session, and the adoption of the platform deferred for the fourth day's work. If the chief contest centers on the nominations, the platform is often adopted first. In 1916, the Republican Convention at Chicago adopted the plat-form before the nominations were made, while waiting for the committees to compromise the conflict with the Progressive party. At St. Louis, the Democratic convention in 1916 nominated the candidates first, there being no contest, and then adopted the platform.

How are the candidates for President selected?

They are usually placed in nomination by delegates from their own State. It is customary to call the roll of States in alphabetical order, beginning with Alabama, and if Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas and the other States at the head of the list have no candidates of their own it is customary to yield the floor at once to States having "favorite sons." After the nominations have been made the Convention proceeds to ballot upon them.

How is this balloting done?

By States—the spokesman of each delegation announcing the votes cast by its members. In the Democratic Convention, under the "unit rule" the majority of each delegation may cast the entire vote of the delegation for one candidate. In the Republican Convention there is no "unit rule" and the State delegation can be split among several candidates.

Concluded on have 715

Concluded on page 715

Violence or Sense? Common

John Haynes Holmes, entitled "Is Violence the Way Out?" published by Dodd, Mead and Company. And one by Samuel Crowther, issued by the Doubleday, Page Press under the title "Common Sense and Labor."

It would be hard to find two volumes more unlike dealing with the caree problem.

ing with the same problem. And yet both start from a premise of idealism and both constitute a plea for the application of spiritual or human principles to industrial

Mr. Holmes, being a pacifist, and proud of it, starts from the assumption that non-resistance is the key to the situation. While Mr. Crowther plods along on the earth in step with the somewhat unusual notion that industry would be the better for a little less theory and fury and a little more old-fashioned common sense.

Mr. Holmes' book contains more violence and rhetoric. Mr. Crowther rests his case mainly upon facts obtained by first-hand study.

The conclusion which Mr. Holmes reaches is inevitable once his premise is accepted. "What labor is seeking," he says, "is the overthrow of capitalism, in favor of a new industrial order of brotherhood and peace." And because of this quest the author is convinced "that the best interests of humanity and civilization demand the triumph of the user over the owner of the tools of production.3

By CHARLES AUBREY EATON Associate Editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY

The trouble with the Holmes argument is that it starts wrong, develops wrong and ends wrong. American Labor, at least as represented in the American Federation of Labor, is not seeking the overthrow of Capitalism. It is seeking to get more for what it has to sell and to create easier and better marketing **conditions.** It does not want to sovietize industry, nor to assume the burden of management and finance. These it

assume the burden of management and finance. These it is willing and glad to leave to those who can do them best—provided that labor gets a larger share of the cash returns. And how can the "user triumph over the owner of tools"? He might of course use violence, but Mr. Holmes forbids that. He might invoke the law, but if the law took tools away from the wicked capitalistic owner and gave them to the pure and deserving worker, then the same law could be invoked to take them away from the worker-owner and give them to those rare and radiant worker-owner and give them to those rare and radiant workless souls who sun themselves on city park benches, provided free by capitalistic tax-payers, and attend

socialistic gatherings.

Mr. Holmes has taken the pamphlets of old-world revolution too seriously and has not mixed enough with actual folks who, on occasion, are neither too proud to fight nor too lazy to work.

The cure for Holmes's book is Crowther's book. Mr. The cure for Holmes's book is Crowther's Dook, Mr. Crowther says: "Between employer and employee exists for the moment a vast misunderstanding, not so much of each other, but concerning their respective aims and what they are really trying to decide." Nothing could be better calculated to increase this misunderstanding than the kind of doctrinaire teachings contained in books like "Is Violence the Way Out?" contained in books like "Is Violence the Way Out?"
And the kind of every-day man-to-man normal reasoning used by Mr. Crowther is bound to have just the opposite effect.

The bottom of the industrial struggle in Mr. Crowther's

view is the relation between "wage and production." He might have added "and between profit and production.

The fact seems to be that the labor question can never be settled by writing or talking about it, nor by legisla-tion, nor by organization. These may help or hinder ac-cording as they express violence or sense. But the labor question must be settled by work done in human and sane cooperation between brains and brawn, machinery and muscle. Real progress comes from honest work well done by individual men every day, and not from the destruction of all that is by revolution, in the hope that there may emerge from the ruin a workless world peopled by denatured human beings, who by the use of language can side-step burdens.

Mixing with Americans

II-Los Angeles, Where Boosting Pays Dividends

By CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING

Editor's Note.—In order to gather the material for his series of articles on American cities, which he calls "Mixing with Americans," Mr. Cushing recently took a long, leisurely trip from coast to coast. His first contribution—"San Francisco Prepares for a Powwow"—appeared in the issue of May 22nd. This is his second. It will be followed by others equally entertaining and informative.

NE moment, please, while the operator changes reels—

In the brief interim we take advantage of this opportunity to thank you, one and all, for your kind attention to our opening travel-talk on "San Francisco, or Silver Tongues at the Golden Gate."

And now from San Francisco's classic hills, swept by cool breezes from the sea and hot gusts of oratory from Democratic candidates attending the National Convention, we are about to be cajoled, inveigled, lured away, or kidnaped bodily to a haunt of boosters some 475 miles distant down the Pacific Coast.

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives us great pleasure to introduce as the next number

boosters some 475 miles distant down the Pacific Coast.

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives us great pleasure to introduce as the next number on our program, "Los Angeles, or Where Silence is Brazen." Silence about Los Angeles is a crime—but no one ever commits it. Everybody boosts incessantly.

The week of June 28 to July 3 will find the chieftains of the tribe of Thomas Jeflerson in San Francisco, engaged in fierce pow-wow about the problem of fire-water. The succeeding week will discover these same Jeffersonians rubbernecking up Main Street in La Puebla de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles to see the orange groves, to watch how movies are made, and to visit the ostrich farm. This, we realize, is a prophecy, which always is perilous. Yet we freely stake a reputation on it.

Who Can Resist the Boosters?

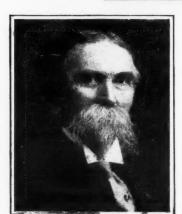
"Thomas Jefferson, you listen to me!" admonished each delegate's wife. "You come straight home the minute that convention is finished!"

"Yes, Maria, I promise!"
The boys in the office exacted the same pledge, for the shop is pretty busy this sum-Alas, for shattered promises! Though his wife will rave, though remorse will nag him afterward all summer—just you watch what happens. He will me ekly surrender. For who can resist such lures as the boosters of Los Angeles will flourish before his

fascinated eyes? And they are right, these boosters—it would be a pity for a delegate to journey all the way out to California and not step over" to Los Angeles for a day or two while he has such a glorious opportunity.

Just think of it:
Los Angeles, "the metropolis of the Southwest."
Los Angeles, "the climatic capital of the New World."
Los Angeles, "where 90% of America's movies are made."
Los Angeles, "the most talked-of city on the continent."
What else can he do but agree to go?

We have seen the Angeleno shock troops in action and know that unorganized resistance will be futile. Field-Marshal Frank Wiggins, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Napoleon of city boosters, a fiery veteran with the gold chevrons of thirty years of continuous field service climbing up the left sleeve of his tunic almost to the neckband, will lead a heartless raid upon San Francisco and pillage the place of visitors. He will sweep away his captives by troop* train, by coastwise transport vessels, by touring cars and camions, by motor buses or even, if necessary, by Red Cross ambulance service. Toward the soon-to-be-sorrowful innkeepers of San Francisco the grim intention of Marshal Wiggins undoubtedly is the same as that once attributed



Field-Marshal Frank Wig-ins, the Napoleon of city noosters, a fiery veteran with sold chevrons of thirty years of continuous field service."



A new shopping district in Seventh Street near Broadway, Los Angeles where the prices remind one of Fifth Avenue, New York, and where the shoppers are well-to-do and are not worried by the H. C. of L.

to Ceneral Sherman—to leave them "nothing but their eyes to weep with." For this is war, and you know what war is.

Pause for a moment to have a look at Wiggins, the dean of America's municipal boosters. It is worth your while, for not only his widely quoted words but also his remarkable personality help to explain the amazing success of Los Angeles, "the wonder city of the United States." Wonderful enthusiasm has helped to drive Los Angeles along so swiftly upon its record-smashing run. To this enthusiasm Frank Wiggins has served as a never-failing spark plug, from the late 'eighties to A.D., 1020. This was no one-man job, but no one man did more than Wiggins.

Every business man that your correspondent talked with in Los Angeles advised, with a twinkle in his eyes, to "be sure and see Wiggins." The city appears to regard him with mingled humor, admiration and affection, as the king of boosters in a community justly famed for civic pride.

justly famed for civic pride.

We saw Frank Wiggins, as advised. We watched him in action,

We saw Frank Wiggins, as advised. We watched him in action, and marveled. But we prudently watched from safe cover, not daring to join battle. What we particularly desired was to get him to talk about Frank Wiggins. This he was unwilling to do. So we had to worm the story out of his associates.

Your first impression, as you watch Field-Marshal Wiggins striding swiftly down the balcony of his G. H. Q. in Los Angeles is that he is an ex-colonel of the Confederacy. He has a Southern colonel's whiskers, the military bearing and the fire. That impression must be revised, however, when you dig into the records and discover that he was born in a little town in Indiana and was only a boy, barely sixteen, and a frail boy at that, in the year when the Civil War came to a close.

The Greatest Booster on Earth

He was in his thirties when he first came to California-on a stretcher, an invalid

fighting for life. A tent on the Santa Monica beach near Los Angeles was his first home in the months when the issue of the fight was doubtful.

When the invalid began to recuperate, his first impulse was one of gratitude to the clime that had restored him to health. He was hungry to tell other folks what a wonderful place this was. To tell them and to show them.

He was so fired with enthusiasm and energy that he had to make a start right away.

He was so fired with enthusiasm and energy that he had to make a start right away. He bought a one-hoss shay and went driving up and down his happy valley collecting the largest peaches and oranges and pears that could be found. He ranged these prize fruits in glass jars for display to visitors—a sort of all-the-year-round county fair. Thus, 'way back in the 'eighties, he began boosting, at a time when the insidious art of boosting (one art, at least, in which American cities now excel all rivals) was still, as somebody seems to have expressed it before, "only in its infancy." His boosting succeeded, not only because he had energy and skill, but also because it was sincere salesmanship, straight from a grateful heart.

Los Angeles in 1890, when Wiggins was first officially appointed field-marshal of a Continued on base 711

Continued on page 711

adway, in far-famed Los Angeles, on a rainy night—"A Great White Way, wide enough long enough to compare with its New York namesake—and far better lighted."

Azerbaidjan

Where British and Bolshevists Have Come Face to Face for the First Time in a Struggle for the Oil-Wells at Baku

Photographs by CAPT. PAXTON HIBBEN, F. R. G. S. Formerly with the American Military Mission to Armenia



The American Military Mission at the "Tomb of Noah" in Nakhitchevan. Noah, whose lofty landing-place, Mount Ararat, is a few miles up the Arax River, is supposed to have been buried near the site of the present town.



Armenian refugees gathered about a railway station, near the Azerbaidjan border. The Armenians have fled from both Tartar and Turk. Food and shelter sufficient unto the day is the height of their hope, the depth of their woe.

N April 28th, with the occupation of Baku by the Red Army, British and Bolshevists for the first time came into direct contact, in the struggle for the possession of the rich oil-fields of Azerbaidjan. The valley of the Arax river, from Mt. Ararat to the Caspian Sea, marks the frontier between the British Protectorate of Persia and the young Tartar Republic of Azerbaidjan. Along this boundary line and in the Karabakh uplands to the north of it, a war broke out last November between the Moslem Tartars of Azerbaidjan and the Christians of the neighboring Republic of Armenia, whose populations are inextricably intermingled in the frontier provinces of what was Russia and what is still Persia.

the frontier provinces of what was a still Persia.

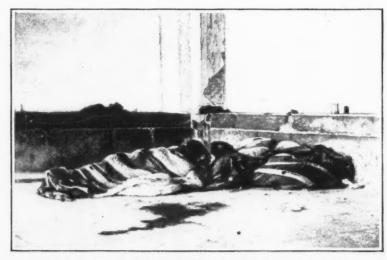
Col. James C. Rhea, G. S., United States Army, who was then acting High Commissioner to Armenia of the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy, took a mission of American army officers with him to the border city of Nakhitchevan, and suc
Continued on page 712



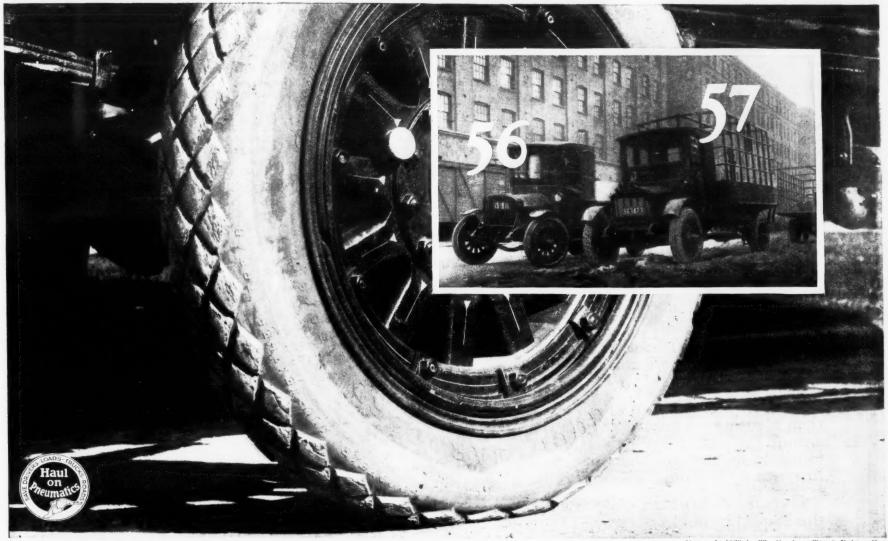
Nakhitchevan, ancient Persian town on the Arax River, the frontier between the sphere of British influence in Persia and the new Red territory, the Tartar republic of Azerbaidjan. The town is over 2,000 years old. It has been Moslem since 1021. The tower at the right has modest aspirations to rival the leaning wonder of Pisa



Colonels James C. Rhea and Edward L. Daley, U. S. A., reviewing the Tartar Irregulars of Azerbaidjan, the only troops at present available to oppose the advancing Red forces.



A dead Tartar woman, her body lying neglected in a corner of the Mosque. There are 140,000 refugees in Transcaucasia who are homeless.



Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co

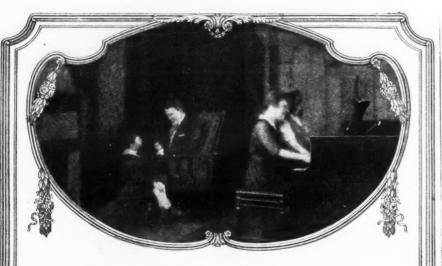
The Liquid Carbonic Company, at Chicago, has kept daily records for five months of the operation of truck No. 56, shod with cushion (semi-solid) tires mounted on resilient wheels, and truck No. 57, entirely equipped with Goodyear Cord Tires. The two trucks were of the same capacity. Although the cushion type of truck tire is more yielding and active than a solid tire, truck No. 56 covered only little more than half the mileage negotiated by No. 57 on Goodyear Cord Tires and its operating cost exceeded that of the pneumatic-equipped truck by 5.2 cents per mile. The recapitulation below shows the wide margins of saving in favor of the Goodyear Cord Tires.

	Truck No. 56 (Semi-solid Tires)	Truck No. 57 (Goodyear Cord Tires)	Difference in favor of Pneumatics
Number of days operated	128	126 Due to	service conditions
Miles traveled	3,750	6,181	65% increase
Miles per gallon of gasoline	6.7	8.33	24% increase
Maintenance and repairs per mile.	\$.012	\$.009	$\dots 25\%$ saving
Labor cost per mile (drivers)			
Operating cost per mile	\$.383	\$.331	$\dots 13\%$ saving

WHEN reduced to simple figures in a cost record, as above, the superiorities of pneumatic truck tires are quite as impressive on paper as they are on a busy city route or rolling continental highway.

Further ledger proof of the truck savings effected by pneumatics through removal of the restrictions imposed by solid or semi-solid tires can be secured from The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

GOODYTEAR CORDTIRES



The One Dear Spot

EACH home has one dear spot to which it seems attuned. Sometimes it is the fireplace in the living room. Often with us Americans it is the piano corner.

What is more full of the home spirit than a group of boys and girls singing around the piano? What picture lingers longer in the memory than that of a dimlit room with mother playing softly.

Our affections gather and grow around the piano not only because of the music it gives us, but because it is sturdily built and perfectly finished and retains its strength and beauty from one generation to the next. Automobiles grow shabby. Furniture is banished to the garret. The good piano seems never to grow old, or rather it grows old gracefully like a beautiful woman.

The makers of the finest pianos, many of them, have been building pianos for generations. They have used the same materials sometimes for generations. It is thus that Murphy Varnish has been the chosen varnish with the makers of the finest pianos in the world

So we make fine varnishes for every use where the best is desired and will help to make a perfect whole.

When you build your new home, ask the architect to specify Murphy Varnish. Why not have the finish as perfect as that of your piano? All the little details count, all the little touches of elegance and beauty and cheeriness, in making the real home.

Murphy Varnish Company

NEWARK



CHICAGO

The Dougall Varnish Company, Limited, Montreal Canadian Associate

Odd Facts in the World of Science

Edited by HEREWARD CARRINGTON, Ph. D.

The Oldest Face in the World

THE accompanying photograph is that of the mask of the oldest known nummy. The head and face of this anmummy. cient mummy have been particularly well modeled in a resin-impregnated encase-



nection with mummies. It has been found that, during a certain period, it was customary to bury a little model or image of the deceased along with the mummy, but that later on this practice ceased. It has been discovered that these mummies having an accompanying image are not good specimens of the embalmer's art. A curious point in this connection is that, believing point in this connection is that, believing the heart to be the seat of the soul, the embalmers made a copy of the heart in wax and placed this in the body along with the human heart, lest by any accident the original dwelling-place should not remain till the return of the soul. To make assurance doubly sure, it was sometimes the custom to place a second artificial heart made of stone in the sarronhams—so that made of stone in the sarcophagus—so that the soul upon its return should be sure to find a resting-place. The object of mum-mification, of course, was to preserve the physical body intact until the soul rephysical body intact until the soul returned to it, as the Egyptians believed that a real reanimation of the physical body would take place. This curious belief in the physical resurrection of the body is not, of course, entirely "out of date," even now; and among certain religious sects it is still believed in. Mummification is a lost art. And since the days of ancient Egypt the secret has disappeared from among living men. among living men.

Is the Universe Round?

and join the beginning of the line—thus constituting a circle. This is closely related to the older problem of "parallels"—that is, parallel lines. Theoretically, it is possible to draw two lines absolutely parallel. allel to one another—in fact, this is one of those "self-evident truths" that Euclid

> those lines would still meet, possi-bly a hundred billion miles away, but still meet. Now, he said, this being true, it is inconceivable that we can give those lines one further tilt, and take them from the realm of the finite to the infinite—that is, from the point where they will meet somewhere to the point where they will meet *nowhere*. It is indeed a difficult question. However, this sudden jump from the finite to infinity has been attained, theoretically, in another way. Sir Oliver Lodge, years ago, proved that a body moving at half the speed of light (186,000 miles a second) appeared to increase its mass .12 of its actual mass, when in its state of rest. At .9 the speed of light, the body would behave as though it were 1.8 times as heavy; while at 99 per cent. of the speed its mass would appear to be 2.8

of the period assigned to this mummy—which is about 2700 B.C. This mask is in the possession of Prof. G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S., of Manchester, England, who has done much original research work in content with respect to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period assigned to this mummy—times as great. At 99.5 per cent. It has been found to the period to t that no article of matter can ever attain a speed greater than that of light-for,

though it were only the size of corpuscle when it started, if it be conceived of as attaining a speed greater than that of light,

PARALLEL LINES

CONVERGENT LINES.

it must be conceived of, also, as having acquired a mass greater than that of the universe.

What the Germs of Sleeping Sickness Look Like

ONE of the most curious maladies prevalent in Africa is the "sleeping sickness," from which thousands of natives die every year. For a long time the cause of this was unknown, but finally the specific germ causing it was discovered, and it was further ascertained that this germ was injected into the blood through the bite of the tsetse fly, prevalent in those parts. The accompanying illustration shows us a scientist examining the germs of sleeping sickness under a high-powered microscope; and below is shown what he sees. Here the bacteria which produce sleeping sickness are shown in a battle-royal with the white NE of the curious by-products of the Einstein theory of Relativity is that the Universe is, in a sense, curved or spherical in shape, and that it is impossible, theoretically, to draw a straight line to infinity, which will continue straight. For, according to this view, a straight line, if produced far enough, would come back

Tread Patented Center tread smooth with

suction cups, to firmly grasp wet asphalt. Geared - to -the-Road side treads mesh like cogs in dirt.

35,000 Miles on a Stage

The Rhyne & Rhyne Stage Line of California report: On a test of four Miller Cords, one was retreaded at 35,000 miles. The three others have run 37,000 miles. And all are still running—on a heavy stage, under severe conditions.

Miller Tires have been adopted by the largest Pacific Coast Stage

THE MILLER RUBBER **COMPANY**

Also makers of Miller Inner Tubes, built layer on layer. The highest attainment in an inner tube, red or gray.



A corps of highly trained men, in the laboratory and the factory, work year after year to add to Miller Tire mileage

Tire Mileage Doubled

At a cost of millions—some late Miller history

"I have found a way," said the chief Miller expert, "to add 2,000 miles to our average tire mileage."

Again and again, in Miller Tire history, some improvement like that has come up.

It might mean the scrapping of molds or equipment worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. It might mean constant added cost, mounting into fortunes. It always meant great delays.

But every improvement, little or big, which our experts prove out is adopted. The changes have cost us millions.

The result is, average Miller Tire mileage has been doubled in the past five years alone. And the demand for Miller Tires has multiplied

24 Years to Learn How

For 24 years the Miller factory has specialized in super-grade rubber goods. In some such lines, like surgeons' gloves, we still retain first place.

Ten years ago we turned this experience to the making of super-grade tires. Step by step we've improved them. Our cost-per-mile has been cut in two since 1914, even.

Now Miller mileage is everywhere discussed. Hundreds of thousands have adopted Miller Tires. Countless large tire users—on stage lines, truck fleets and taxis—have proved their supremacy under

And that mileage increase, at the present rate, will this year save Miller Tire users over

The Miller Methods

A large corps of Miller experts devote their whole time to tire betterment.

They keep 250 tires running constantly under oservation. They wear out 1,000 tires yearly in observation. factory tests.

In one test, eight geared-up machines in the factory run 16 tires 650 miles each per day, under extreme rear-wheel conditions.

Every tire that excels or that disappoints is examined, and a lesson is learned from each. On every tire that comes back, with a fabulous record, our experts learn the reason.

Every Miller Tire is signed and recorded. When a tire shows remarkable service we seek the way to build all Millers like it.

Costs \$1,000 Daily

We spend \$1,000 daily just to watch and test materials and tires. It costs \$300 daily just to test cotton materials.

Every lot of tread stock is first vulcanized and tested in our laboratory. We have more than doubled our average tread wear lately.

Thus Miller Tires have become a sensation for ileage and uniformity. To multitudes of men mileage and uniformity. To multitudes of men they have brought a new conception of what modern tires can do.

You Owe Them a Test

You owe such tires a test. You owe it to yourself. When men have spent millions to better tires, you should learn what they have done.

Compare a Miller Tire with the tire you now use. Let your meter tell the story. Or, if you buy a new car, get Miller equipment. Twenty makers now supply it without extra cost.

Cords

Geared-to-the-Road

The Utmost Today in a Tire

Fabrics



June



"It makes a difference"



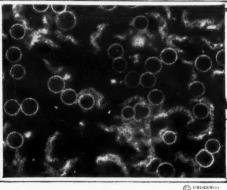
Odd Facts in the World of Science

Concluded from page 706

the sleeping sickness. It has been suggested that the reason for the white man's escape is that he has a natural dislike to the mere touch of a fly lighting on him, and that he drives off the invader before any injection can be made. Sleeping sickness is usually fatal, and although no antidote has been found, with which to fight these insectborne parasites in the blood, yet the discovery of a means of prevention, and the method of infection, is of great importance, and has enabled the disease to be fought in a practical manner. Many lives will be saved as a result.

scenes have been taken by means of a may be. Every movement in the body microscopic attachment to the motion-picture camera. At right is an enlargement from the motion-picture film. Sir David Bruce was the discoverer of this microbe; and in his investigations he body, however, other than those initiated by the brain, are unconscious.

The sleeping sickness. It has been may be. Every movement in the body is controlled by these centers, either in the brain or by the nerves which branch out from the spinal cord. All activities of the body, however, other than those initiated by the brain, are unconscious.



Examining the germs of the deadly sleeping sickness under a high-powered microscope.

How We Think

THE highest product of evolution is undoubtedly the human brain. This is the seat of the mind—and, so far as it can be said to have a seat, of the soul, also. Filling the great cavity of the skull is the cerebrum, thrown into many folds or so-

If we take two equal spaces, such as the space between AB and BC (shown below), and break up the first space by means of a number of dots, as shown, the effect upon the eye is that the distance from A to B is greater than that from B

Some Celestial Illusions

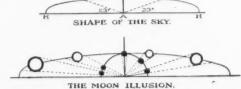
to C₁ though as a matter of fact they remain the same. This is due to what we call "interrupted dis-tance." Now in looking to the horizon, the glance meets innumer-able objects that break up the space, whereas in looking directly upward, we find a perfectly clear space. Consequently, objects in a horizontal direction appear more distant than objects in a vertical direction. For this reason, the sky does not appear like the inverdoes not appear like the inner surface of a ball, but like the underside of a watch glass, or, as Omar Khayyam put it, "That inverted bowl we call the sky." The amount of this flattening is easily determined. Stars lying 23° above the horizon are apparently half-way toward the top. If you above the horizon are apparently half-way toward the top. If you are standing at A, and lines are drawn from A at an angle of 23° to the flat ground HH, on which you stand, the sky would appear to have the shape indicated; and a line drawn from B to H would be half the distance from H to Z. Such a surface is indicated by the dotted line. Owing to the objects seen on the earth, the moon appears to be much farther away when it rises than it does when it is overhead with nothing between.

To the Stomach "The anatomy of the brain has been carried to such a fine degree of knowledge that we are now enabled to put our finger upon a certain spot in the brain and say with certainty. This point (or group of cells) moves the little toe on the left foot! or whatever it may be."

called "convolutions." This matter is gray on the outside and white toward the center. It is in the gray matter, composed of millions upon millions of nerve-cells, connected one with another, that higher thought—reasoning—association—memory.

called "convolutions." This matter is gray on the outside and white toward the center. It is in the gray matter, composed of millions upon millions of nerve-cells, connected one with another, that higher thought—reasoning—association—memory, etc., go on. In the brain there are certain sensory centers, which record the senses of sight, smell, taste, hearing and touch. There are also certain "areas" or parts of the brain, which move various parts of the body, and these are the so-called "motor areas." The anatomy of the brain has been carried to such a fine has been carried to such a fine degree of knowledge that we are now enabled to put our finger upon a certain spot in the brain and say with certainty, "This point (or group of cells) moves the little toe on the left foot!" or whatever it

THE ILLUSION OF INTERRUPTED DISTANCE.



Why it is that the moon appears larger to us when it rises or sets then it does in mid-heaven?



General Motors Trucks

GENUINE quality stands first among the requirements in GMC construction. Nothing is allowed to interfere.

Sacrifice of quality, either for the sake of larger production or to make a lower price possible, is never considered.

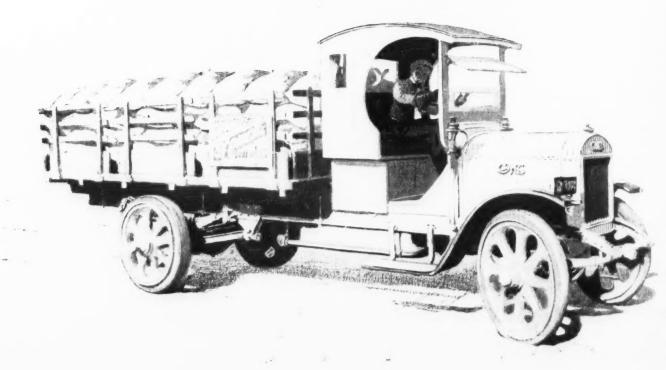
Increased production is attained by greater facilities, and price is always an after consideration. It is based on quality.

Quality is the best guarantee of satisfaction to the user and success for the maker.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

One of the Units of the General Motors Corporation PONTIAC, MICH.

(673)







Buy them where you get your magazines

WHETHER you own a pleasure car or a truck—it pays to equip with Cloud "75" Spark Plugs. Cloud "75's" are not faddish or freaky. They are sturdily built to give long and consistent service. Made of the highest grade cold rolled steel, and nickel-plated—they are absolutely rust-proof. Only the best of imported porcelain, English Koalin, which stands a temperature of 2600 degrees Fahrenheit, is used in their manufacture. Special copper asbestos filled gaskets make the Cloud "75" absolutely compression and leak-proof, and the electrodes of sub-platinum wire will not warp, pit or burn. The special combination universal terminal takes any kind of connection.

Cloud "75's" are not only as good as the best, but they are sold every-

Cloud "75's" are not only as good as the best, but they are sold everywhere and the price—75 cents—is one you can afford to pay.

You can buy Cloud "75's" anywhere! It is always easy to 'get a new Cloud "75' for your car or truck. No matter what store you go into, drugsist's, news-dealer's or retail store, look for attractive display card of Cloud "75" Spark Plugs. Buy Cloud "75's" where you see the card.

Go through the season without spark plug trouble. Equip with Cloud "75" Spark Plugs today. Buy them where you bought this magazine.

Distributed by Western News Co., 21-29 E. Austin Ave., Chicago

The Cloud Accessories Corporation 1408 S. Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

Instead of the pen....

OX



The FOX seven pound Portable

¶ Speed, ease of operation, durability and portability are inherent qualities of the "Baby Fox" Portable.

¶ Take it with you wherever you go—on the train, in your home, anywhere-it is always at your service for better letters, more easily written more easily read.

May we send you a catalogue?

FOX TYPEWRITER CO.

Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Melting-Pot

Fashion Item: Striped suits are now all

the rage in Socialist circles.
General Wood says that a soldier in the regular army can be well fed at the cost of 49c a day. This strengthens the argument for universal conscription.

The bakers of the city having gone on strike—having become loafers—Cincinnati recently faced a shortgage of 400,000 loaves daily and a bread famine.

Many strikes have abhorrent features, but the strike of 10,000 hair-cutters and chin-scrapers in New York is generally admitted to have been the most barber-ous all.

Financial Note: The debenture bonds of certain organizations are high-grade invest-ments, but the Debs of the Socialist Party can not be recommended to conservative citizens.

Congressman Gallivan of Massachusetts declares that prohibition enforcement will cost \$88,000,000 annually. No still hunt in a great political campaign could be more costly.

It may be a bit of dry humor, but a Glasgow magistrate who recently arrived in New York predicts that Scotland within a few years will adopt prohibition by a vote of two to one.
Emma Goldman, the notorious radical

who was deported to Russia, writes back that she is homesick for the United States. It is strange that she should so soon become sick of her home in the Soviet paradise

More than 1,000 milliners assembled in convention at New York voted not to raise the price of summer hats. Thousands of women had decided that if quotations continued to rise they could not raise the price.

The wife of the President of the French Republic has refused a \$5,000 hat, made for her by the American Retail Millinery Association. Perhaps, in view of inflated prices, she thought it was too cheap an

A pillar of the law says: "There are two great legal tribunals in this country, the United States Supreme Court and Charles Evans Hughes. The latter's opinions usually have the merit of being unanimous."

After months of suspension of such activity, the President, without a League of Nations covenant to guide him, has autocratically resumed international rela-tions by receiving foreign ambassadors

and ministers.

A New York man, having swallowed two tacks in the soup that he was eating at a restaurant, has obtained a verdict for \$25,000 damages against the restaurant proprietor. It is more profitable to swallow a tack than to sit on one.

A New York publicist believes that Morris Hillquit, the Socialist leader who lauded Eugene V. Debs, the convict, and said a good word for Sovietism, would be a better citizen if he changed his name to Willquit, and acted accordingly.

Willquit, and acted accordingly.

One President Wilson has a license to drive an automobile in North Carolina. He is described as "an Afro-American agriculturist who has waxed wealthy raising tobacco." Woodrow Wilson, a white mg tobacco." Woodrow Wilson, a white man, also has an automobile license in the Old North State. Licenses have been issued there to Paris Kidd, Wax Flowers, Bush Flowers, and Few Corn, all of the colored persuasion.

For fourteen months the Leist Contract

For fourteen months the Joint Congres sional Commission on Postal Salaries has been wrestling with the question of the admitted underpayment of postal employ-ees. The commission is as deliberate as the Paris Peace Commission or the United States Senate. Hundreds of postal employees are resigning, and those still on duty are not resigned. Better pay, they say, would put "pep" into a lagging mail service. mail service.

Let the people be cheerful!



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Fox's Spiral Puttees are very smart, comfortable and durable—ideal for cycling, golf, riding, walking and other outdoor sports. Made on a curve, of the finest English wool, they fit closely round the leg in trim, near spirals. They will not ravel and fray at the edges or bind the leg like ordinary puttees. Colors—khaki, forest green, cadet blue, etc.

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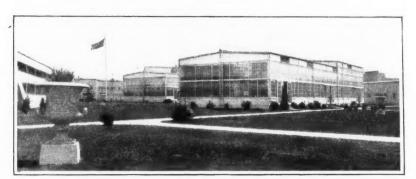
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You can be quickly relieved if you

Mixing with Americans

Continued from page 703

campaign of city advertising, was about the present size of Malden, Mass., a town of barely 50,000, and without so much as a single block of paved streets. Agriculture was rapidly developing and pushing into the nearby deserts, and oil was in sight, but nothing else in the way of natural



notion-picture towns in Los Angeles, which "class as 'factory settlements' if m a strictly commercial point of view, but utterly belying the description ace, for they are mostly sootless and white, veritable; Spotless Towns."

resources looked particularly golden, except | enthusiastic boosting that we feel no inthe sunshine. The climate had a name for being rather lazy, and no one had dared to suggest that it ought to be advertised and capitalized.

By 1000 the population had doubled. Something was stirring.
By 1010 Los Angeles had passed the 300,000 mark and had become a distinctly "live" took of converse.

300,000 mark and had become a distinctly "live" topic of conversation.

The 1920 census figures are not yet ready at this writing, but they are being tabulated under the same roof as the offices of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, where persons with knowing winks assure the visitor that it would be safer to guess 700,000 than 600,000. Meanwhile every man about town is jubilantly certain that Los Angeles at last has passed San Francisco in population and thus become, as widely advertised, "the metropolis of the Southwest." But it may be judicious to "wait for the box score that tells the story"; for San Francisco emphatically and flatly denies the rumor.

Only a Ouija board could reveal just how much of the credit for Angelican enthusiasm can be traced directly to the evangelist Wiggins. Suffice to say that the share of Mr. Wiggins is undeniably a fat one, and that no one in Los Angeles would dream of begrudging him a crumb of it. Though he is now in his seventy-first year, and has given the propaganda of Los Angeles the better half of a long life, he still is as tireless as ever—still first on the job in the morning and last to shut his desktop at night.

clination to apologize for our chosen view-

For instance: In the value of its crops Los Angeles County is reputed to be the richest in the United States. But the remarkable development of this agriculture owes a tremendous debt to boosters.

Oil-wells helped to start the young city

handsomely on its way. But here, too, enthusiasm did its bit to prod development. Los Angeles is not the only city in California that has oil-wells.

Another natural advantage of Los Angeles is a handy harbor. But the harbor could not have contributed much, for even today its traffic falls far short of what cooo. even today its traffic falls far short of what might be expected of a port in such a strategic situation. Every city has its blind spot; and Los Angeles appears to be peopled with inlanders who are only half awake to their maritime possibilities—particularly as regards shipping to the Panama Canal, the South Seas and the continent of Australia. San Francisco and even Portland and Seattle ship transpacific freight that was hauled to their docks from the South, via Los their docks from the South, via Los

For another natural resource, Los Angeles has a genial climate. But so have a great many other American cities that have lacked the enthusiasm necessary to boost their climates into wide popularity. For one example, and not more than a hundred miles away, the delectable city of Santa Barbara is blessed with a climate which is as close an approach to the ideal as a globe trotter can find anywhere in the New



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ever, is only about 20,000. Sunshine? The Los Angeles sunshine

is famous for a just cause—it has been enthusiastically advertised.

You will gather from all this that en-thusiasm about a city's resources is quite as important, as real and as solid an asset as the resources themselves.

What adds to our wonder about the California Wonder City is that Los Angeles accomplished most of its enormous growth of the past quarter of a century without any stimulus worth mentioning in the way of manufactures. Its leading industry today is the production of motion pictures, which is a whale of a business. The movies came to Los Angeles because Los Angeles sunshine was already famous; and their was a husiness which demanded and theirs was a business which demanded the best sunshine on the market.

Were you to soar above Los Angeles today in an airplane you would view a city that in area is the largest in the United States. You would see its outstanding features as, first of all, a huge gridiron of vide business and residence streets where thousands of motor cars skim about like swift water spiders. Mountains, some of them included within the city limits, circle the northeastern borders of the town. Through the outskirts are scattered many residence suburbs and a score of little motion picture towns, these latter classing as "factory settlements" belieing the description in appearance, for they are mostly sootless and white. The main section of the city, if viewed from aloft, would appear to be in a fairly level inland valley invaded from the east and north with foothills. Attached to this big gridiron is a long narrow handle, a dozen miles or more in **le**ngth, extending southward to connect with the Pacific Coast and the recently acquired municipal harbor.

Get down to earth and you find the downtown section of a typical new American city, with the usual assortment of hotels and tall office buildings and a Great White Way wide enough and long enough to compare with its New York namesake and far better lighted.

The most unusual feature of the downtown section is the amazing number of serveself restaurants, some of these cafeterias being huge and dazzlingly lighted affairs where goodly sized orchestras accompany the clatter of dishes and trays.

In competition with the cafeterias (of which Los Angeles was the originator so far back as 1905), the candy stores offer substantial table d'hote dinners of really remarkable quality at prices varying from 75c to \$1.50. The food in Los Angeles is both cheaper than New York's fare and fresher.

The hotels, too, if you bar a few of the more fashionable type, appear to be more reasonable in their charges than those of New York. This despite the fact that Los Angeles has been uncomfortably tinctic crowded with visitors this season, and the ern.

World. Santa Barbara's population, how-| further fact that owners of houses and apartments to rent have, by example, tempted the innkeepers to profiteer.

To a traveler who has toured some 10,000 miles in our United States this year, and who in addition has been bludgeoned by the redoubtable profiteers of Havana, it sounds rather funny to hear the Pacific Coast complaining about the high cost of necessities. Los Angeles and an Francisco bewail in the current fash ion, but in practice they haven't yet caught up with the times. San Francisco's hotel rates for the plainer sort of accommodation furnish one of the greatest bargains of the age; and though Los Angeles has not quite so much to boast of in this regard, she appears to lead the entire hungry universe in the bargain prices of the good food sold in her cafeterias and table d'hote candy stores. And everything else that a tourist usually requires, including sight-seeing tours, kodak developing and admission to shows, is scaled down in price to the needs of a moderate purse.

Indeed, the glory of Los Angeles, as it

appears to this deponent, is her kindly welcome to the plain citizen of average means. Everyday "folks" pour into town in the winter-time by train and boat and

motor car at the rate of thousand a day.
Los Angeles is good to them; then they
come again and build bungalows.
A kindly place. Maybe that is another
of the city's great assets. And nothing
touches the heart of a somewhat callous reporter more than to see how good the town is to "old folks." There are thousands of them content in Los Angeles.

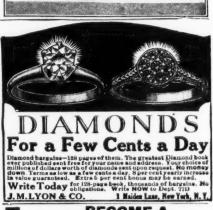
Not all of these old folks are "well fixed"

and on the retired list. Sometimes you recall France in war times, as you see elderly men operating hotel elevators and grey-haired women working as waitresses

The Middle West appears to be the chief contributor to the swift growth of population in Los Angeles. Mixing with the people you are amazed to find that, as is the case in New York, the citizens of Los Angeles all appear to have emigrated there from other cities. In this the place is whether while San Francisco: and howewholly unlike San Francisco; ever far Los Angeles may one day pass her neighbor in the census lists, we hazard that it will be many years before the young metropolis of the Southwest will become in the truest sense a Californian city. We venture that San Francisco will long continue to be the state's cultural capital; continue not only by virtue of her far heavier proportion of Native Sons of the Golden West, but also because she capital: has at present much larger colonies of native-born writers and artists and musicians, and because she retains possession also of the publishing center and of two

huge universities.
What Los Angeles accomplishes in the way of culture must necessarily be, for a considerable time, something not distinctively Californian but Middle Western. Which is just as well worth while.

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Sales Agent 🥯

Azerbaidjan

Concluded from page 704

Tartars and Armenians, and even in per-suading the Premiers of Azerbaidjan and Armenia to sign an arbitration agreement.
The Tartars of Azerbaidjan effected

their independence after the Russian revolution of 1917, and set up a Mohammedan Republic. But in March, 1918, a combination of some 30,000 Russian workmen in the oil-fields, and sailors of the Russian Caspian fleet, aided by the Armenians of Baku, overturned the government; a sepa rate Soviet State was established, and the

ceeded in making peace between hostile October 30th, the Turks evacuated Baku, Tartars and Armenians, and even in per- and the British arrived on their heels. They at once established a control over the oil-wells and took over the pipe-line which carries the oil from Baku to Batoum. The conquest of Baku by the Red Army now puts the oil-wells in the hands of the Bolshevists.

The Tartars of Azerbaidjan are bitterly opposed to a Soviet government. On February 21, Foreign Commissar Chicherin proposed an alliance between Soviet Russia and Azerbaidjan, but Khan Khoisky, the Tartar Minister for Foreign Affairs, reoil-wells were nationalized. In August, 1018, the Turks invaded Azerbaidjan, sacked Baku, massacred 20,000 Armenians—and seized the oil-wells. But after the armistice with Turkey was signed on ciple of the sovereignty of both."

Old Baseball Records Sent Tottering

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY

THE ancient wheeze that there is nothing new under the sun can be accepted without cavil when applied to such everyday matters as politics, women's dress, draw poker and fish stories, but when employed in connection with the great American pastime, baseball, it promptly becomes an axiomatic orphan.

comes an axiomatic orphan.

Baseball has been a kaleidoscope of novelty ever since the days of its toddling infancy. and it has been this quality of constant change which has kept it ever fresh and interesting and has focused the attention of sport-lovers as no other pastime has or can. The game's never failing supply of the unexpected has given it rank as an institution, rather than mere entertainment.

entertainment.

As the time for the opening of the 1920 festivities approached, there were few, even



Joe Oeschger

among the veteran dopesters, who ventured to do more in the line of prognostication than venture the probable pennant winners in the big show, and the order in which the less-favored teams probably would finish. They realized, of course, that the new season would bring with it happenings unusual and unexpected, but just what these fantastic performances would be they left to the onija board experts.

experts.

Well, the still young 1020 season already has surpassed expectations, for the very first month of play developed such a chain of extraordinary achievements that many seasoned and well-established records were sent tottering from their pedestals into the limbo of things passé. With this splendid beginning, the end of the current season should find baseball's scroll of unusual deeds more bountifully enriched than in any other single year. The most sensational of the record-wrecking performances took place in Bos-

The most sensational of the record-wrecking performances took place in Boston on May 1st, a day more celebrated for unusual happenings in Europe than in the United States. On that date the Brooklyn Robins, the favored dark-horse contenders for pennant honors in the National League, and the Boston Braves engaged in the greatest endurance contest the national game ever has seen, when they went through twenty-six innings of wonderful baseball, to a 1-1 score. Only darkness forced the contest to be called. The Robins made their lone tally in the fifth inning and the Braves tied them in the sixth. After that there were twenty frames of zeros. Leon Cadore, former lieutenant in the A. E. F., who, unlike some other ball-players, actually saw service overseas and did not hide in a shipyard, pitched the entire game for Brooklyn. His opponent through the fully twenty-six innings was Joe Oeschger, former Philadelphia star, who was traded to Boston by the Giants last August in the Nehf deal. Unfortunately the day of the battle was cold and raw, and less than 2,500 fans witnessed the longest and one of the most gamely fought struggles in baseball history.



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the game went into extra innings, the Brooklyn outfit losing in the thirteenth session by a score of 4-3. This made a record of thirty-nine innings in two consecutive days for the Robins.

But did the excess effort cause them to slow up or lose their nerve? Well, hardly.

Back to Boston went the Brooklyn club for a game on May 3rd against the Braves, and this clash lasted through nineteen innings, the Boston team winning out by a 2-1 score. Even a golf fan must admit that the Robins accomplished some feat when they played through fifty-eight innings, or about six and one-half ordinary games in three days handrunning. In the nineteen-inning affair Sherrod Smith pitched for Brooklyn and Fillingim

for Boston. The Brooklyn team's performance in the trio of games set a major league record for innings played in three successive days, and one which is likely to stand for many years. The record for consecutive extra-inning games is held by the Pittsburgh Pirates, with fifty nine.

but involves four instead of three contests. Back in 1917 the Pirates started on a rampage with the Phillies, Cooper beating Alexander, 3 to 2 in fourteen innings. Immediately afterward Brooklyn figured in three consecutive games against the Pirates for a total of

Waite Hoyt in action

forty-five imings. First, Hans Wagner inning, upset the Dodgers r to o in ten innings; then the clubs battled to a r to r tie Ward, in thirteen; Brooklyn won the concluding argument by 6 to 5 in twenty-two

Up to the time of the startling twenty six-inning engagement between the Robins and Braves, the longest games in the major organizations were: American League—twenty-four innings, Athletics 4, American Boston 1, at Boston, September 1, 1906 National League — twenty-two innings, Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 5, at Brooklyn, August 22, 1017.

Other record games which have a particular interest in connection with the foregoing are:

Longest games without scoring: National League—twenty innings, Pittsburgh vs. Boston, August 1, 1018, played twenty innings with no score; Pittsburgh won in the twenty-first, 2-0; only one error made in the game. American League—eighteen innings, Detroit vs. Washington, at Detroit, July 16, 1909. Longest 1-0 games: National League,

eighteen innings, Providence 1, Detroit o, August 17, 1882; American League, eighteen innings, Washington 1, Chicago o 15, 1918.

Here are some additional facts relative to performances which upset records in

to performances which upset records in the first few weeks of play.

In a game staged at the Polo Ground between the champion White Sox and the Yanks on May 12, the New York contingent slaughtered their opponents by a 14-8 score, making twenty hits for a total of twenty-nine bases. In the sixth important play the polynomer was a ware scored Pict. in which seven runs were scored Pitcher Bob Shawkey and Catcher "Truck" Hannah went to bat twice, and each made Hannah went to bat twice, and each made two singles. This feat is a major league record. There is nothing in the statistics covering the National and American Quinn of the Yanks, was the twirler who

The following day the Robins faced the Quakers on their home ground, and again than thirty-five years, which chronicles than thirty-five years, which chronicles an inning in which the members of a battery went to bat twice in the single frame and hit safely each time they faced the opposing twirler. Incidentally it was in this game that the winning pitching string of Claude Williams, which had run through six consecutive victories, was broken. Attendance figures went tumbling at a contest played by the New York and Cleveland American League teams at the Polo Ground on Sunday, May 16. By actual count at the turnstiles there were 38,600 persons in the park. The

previous record attendance at the Polo Ground 38,211, at the second World's World's Series game of 1911. Mounted police and numerous reserves kept order outside the park, and turned away more than 15,000 after the place was filled to overflowing and hundreds of fans perched themselves upon the rafters of the stand or clung to the girders. Rope barriers finally were stretched for blocks around the entrances to hold the crowds back. Incidentally the Yanks fell

flat in the contest, being thrashed by an 8-2 score, while Carl Mays, the causus belli in the battle which came near disrupting the American League for good and all, was made to resemble a busher

in the very first inning.
One of the nerviest plays that ever took place on a baseball diamond occurred in a game in early May between the Red Sox and the Yankees, in which the Waite Hoyt, a "kid" not long out of knickerbockers, was pitch-ing for the Boston team against not long the same Mays, and had the edge on his experienced rival most of the way. In the eighth with two runs needed to tie the

score, Mays opened up with a two bagger. Ward, who previously had made two singles, was next up, but the youngster merely grinned at his opponent and then struck him out. Mays then took third on a feeble tap on which Peckinpaugh was retired. Pipp, a long distance hitter and the mighty Babe Ruth, next in line, stood in front of the Yanks' dugout, giving every evidence of their anxiety to get to the plate and end the game then and there. Did they feaze the youthful twirler? Not much. He coolly passed Pipp that he might get at Ruth, and then forced the home run king to pop a puny foul to Foster, at third.

Young Hoyt may be baseball's star pitcher in the not distant future. Apparently this depends upon the care he takes of his right arm and the study he gives to the weaknesses of the American League batsmen. He is just twenty years of age, batsmen. He is just twenty years of age, is a splendid physical specimen of the youthful American athlete and weighs r8o pounds. Four years ago he was a Brooklyn school boy, but played amateur ball and possessed a natural curve. A Giant scout saw him at practice and reported the find to McGraw, who signed the youth to a special contract and sent him to the minors for conditioning and experience. Later he was traded to the Red Sox, began winning games at once and now constitutes one of the string of performers of class whom McGraw has permitted to get away from the Giants, only to go elsewhere and shine.

Those fans who were lucky enough to visit the Polo Ground on the afternoon of May 15 saw an exasperated pitcher win his own game with a home run, and break

won the baseball halo. Facing Coveleskie, who had seven victories and no defeats opposite his name and was in wonderful form, Quinn extended himself, kept his form, Quinn extended himself, kept his opponents from scoring and waited patiently for Babe Ruth and the other "fence busters" to tally a run or two; but through seven innings he labored in vain. In the eighth he became truly peeved, and after Bodie had singled, crashed the ball into the right field stand for the circuit, thereby settling the contest in his favor by a 2-0 score.

The following day Grover Alexander, twirling for the Cubs in Chicago against the Braves, won his seventh straight game. Evidently he has recovered from the effects

Evidently he has recovered from the effects

of his army service.

A Convention Primer

Concluded from page 702

How many ballots are taken?

As many as may be needed to determine the convention's choice. In the Republi-can Convention, the majority, or 403 dele-gates, must vote for one candidate in order to nominate him. In the Democratic Convention a two-thirds majority, 728 out of 1,092, must unite on the successful candi-

What is a deadlocked Convention?

The Convention is deadlocked if no candidate is able to muster the votes necessary to his nomination during the first day's balloting. At the Democratic Convention in Baltimore in 1908 it took nine days to nominate President Wilson.

How is the Vice-President nominated?

In the same way as the President Under the Constitution he must come from a different State than the President. He is usually picked to placate the largest majority delegation which failed to nomi-nate its Presidential candidate. Often he is selected to "balance the ticket," by putting on a Westerner for Vice-President when the East has captured the Presi-

How is the platform adopted?

The committee on resolutions presents The committee on resolutions presents to the Convention its proposals for a platform. These may or may not be accepted by the Convention and are often amended from the floor. The balloting on the resolutions and amendments is conducted in the same way as the balloting on nominations.

What other business must the Convention

It appoints notification committees and formally elects the national committee.

What are the notification committees and what do they do?

These are the committees selected by the Convention to "notify the candidates"—one committee for the President and one for the Vice-President. This ceremony usually takes place some time in August with formal speeches of notification by the committee, and of acceptance by the candidates. These speeches are usually intended to sum up the general issues of the campaign. issues of the campaign.

How is the national committee selected and what does it do?

The national committee is made up of one member from each State, selected by the delegates of that State. It is the official and executive body of the party. It selects as chairman one who is usually the choice of the Presidential candidate himself because his first duty is to conduct the national campaign. The committee also is in charge of the party machinery for the coming four years and must prepare the call and handle the party Convention machinery and make up the temporary roll and convene the Convention of 1924.

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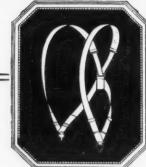
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Jasper's Hints to Investors



SAMUEL W. McCALL

SAMUEL W. McCALL
Former governor of
Massachusetts, who was
recently nominated by
President Wilson to be a
member of the Tariff
Board. He served several terms in Congress,
and was one of the committee that framed the
Payne-Aldrich tariff bill.





DARWIN P. KINGSLEY DARWIN P. KINGSLEY
President of the New
York Life Insurance Co.,
who was elected president
of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New
York. Besides being an
insurance | magnate Mr.
Kingsley has written and
spoken much on many
important public topics.

JOHN M. DAVIS JOHN M. DAVIS

Of Little Rock, Ark.,
president of the Exchange National Bank of
that city. Mr. Davis
was formerly bank commissioner of the State of
Arkansas, and is highly
esteemed in his section
both as a financier and
a public-spirited citizen.

Notice.—Subscribers to Leslie's Weekly at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of Leslie's in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

been improving, lately had a seriously bad effect on business and the securities market. Recent events made startlingly evident how dependent the well-being of the whole country is on our systems of transportation. Various causes prevented the carriers from functioning properly, and the result was a fearful congestion of freight and widespread confusion and injury.

Once more it was demonstrated that unless the railroads are in the best condition, thoroughly equipped and operating efficiently and smoothly, industrial, commercial and financial damage is general and inevitable.

Because of strikes-outlaw and otherthat paralyzed the service of the roads, tens of thousands of workers in establishments unable to ship products or to obtain raw materials were, or are in danger of being, thrown out of employment. Mil-lions of tons of steel, coal and food products were undeliverable to customers. Mer-chants and producers were forced to extend their loans because unable to realize on their goods and this aggravated the already over-inflated credit situation. Business con-cerns were compelled to resort to long-distance trucking, in many instances at exorbitant cost. Refusal of trainmen to perform their duties plunged many communi-ties into the beginnings of disaster.

Again it was emphatically borne in upon us that some method must be devised to obviate serious interruptions in the transfer of useful and necessary commodities. Wherever the fault may lie in disputes between employees and managers. the public interest requires that, at all times, railroads be kept running at full capacity and on exact schedule. To assure this there should be brought to bear the whole legal power of the Government and all the influence which men of standing and reasonableness can exert.

The strikes have had a twofold origin.

They have been due to the lust for power on the part of radical leaders and to demands for still further increases in wages by the rank and file. While the roads were still in difficulties as a consequence of Government mismanagement and the Interstate Com-

THE railroad situation, which had not higher freight rates, the impatient men insisted on more money than the operating revenues could afford them. They would not wait, though the railroad executives were willing to raise their pay as soon as this was feasible. Their ruthless disregard of all other interests than their own turned public opinion strongly against them.

Another reason why the railroads have

not been doing their full duty is the lack of faithfulness among their bigh-waged employees still at their posts. The latter are not displaying the vim and the enthusiare not displaying the vim and the entrusi-asm needful for efficiency. The percentage of efficiency is reported to be unusually small. The men's half-hearted exertions are not adequate to keep freight moving rapidly. Slow progress and long delays are attributed to the falling down of the human element. Here is another problem that must be solved if transportation is to

a practical success.
But in addition to controversies with the workers, the roads suffer from an alarmingly vast shortage of effective rolling stock and terminal facilities. many years the Interstate Commerce Commission's rulings kept the railroads in poverty. They were unable to replenish their supplies of locomotives and cars. Immense numbers of freight cars are today in need of repair, and unusable because of lack of funds to revamp them. On New England sidetracks may be seen thousands of cars in all stages of dilapidation that should be put into good condition and utilized for traffic. Similar exhibits are made in other sections of the country. The roads would have been hampered grievously, even had the tasks required of them been no greater than in former But the transportation needs of great, growing and enterprising people are rapidly expanding, and their burdens have overwhelmed the crippled railroads. Here again the Government can lend a helpful hand.

helpful hand.

For the railroads the clouds have a silver lining in the disposition of the Interstate Commerce Commission to treat them fairly in the matter of rates. This will enable them to concede just wage increases, to maintain adequately their merce Commission had not as yet permitted properties and to extend their facilities

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on page 718 you will find a descriptive list of booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."



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The action of the Commission in sending out hundreds of agents to investigate and to find means of relieving the freight congestion was a refreshing instance of beneficial Government activity. Encouragement, too, is found in the ease with which leading roads are able to secure new financing—though at high cost. It is possible that labor troubles have about reached their peak, and that more settled conditions will shortly prevail.

The market since the lines were returned to their owners has been a great disappear.

to their owners has been a great disap-pointment to holders of railroad obligations, and this is not yet the time when railroad securities in general can be bought with confidence. The higher-class issues—preferred stocks and bonds—are so cheap that outright purchase of them now can hardly be a losing venture in the long run. But only the securities of roads competent to walk alone when the Government. ment guarantee of revenue ends will be considered by conservative investors.

S., SAN FRANCISCO: The Railway Equipment Securities Co.'s 7 per cent. bonds are guaranteed by the General American Tank Car Corp., a prosperous company, and the bonds appear to be perfectly safe.

the General American Tank Car Corp., a prosperous company, and the bonds appear to be perfectly safe.

T., Camden, N. J.: As the Anglo-American Oil Company is a dividend-payer, and is piling up a good-sized surplus, its stock is a better purchase than St. Louis and San Francisco common, which is not paying dividends.

W., Kansas City, Mo.: A very safe proposition is found in the Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, 5 per cent. hospital bonds. The county's debt is less than 1 per cent. of assessed valuation. At current price the bonds yield 4.5 per cent.

P., New Haven, Conn.: With your limited capital you cannot safely go into speculation. You had better invest your money in good real estate first-mortgage bonds, or Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes now selling at unusually low prices.

K., Port Richmond, N. Y. Every little while somebody starts a new tire corporation. The financial boulevard is strewn with wrecks of such companies. One safe thing to do is to shun all propositions of this kind until they have proved ability to earn dividends.

M., St., Francisville, La.: It is hard to sell unknown 5 per cent. bonds in these days unless they are exempt from taxation. If your road district bonds are free of tax they should be salable for more than 85. If they are not tax free, that price is not too low as the new issues go.

N., Norfolk, Va.: Companies which finance automobile concerns and buyers are being organized all over the country. Some seem to be doing well, others not so well. It looks as if this line of business were being overdone. Better buy the shares of a well-established, dividend-paying concern.

D. Newport, R. L.: Rockwood & Co.'s 8 per cent. preferred stock looks like an excellent business.

D. Newport, R. L.: Rockwood & Co.'s 8 per cent. preferred stock looks like an excellent business man's investment. The company is one of the three largest manufacturers of chocolate and cocoa in the United States and its net earnings are showing a large increase. The stock was lately quoted at

par,
G., Santa Fe., N. Mex.: There is no reason to
doubt the safety of the \$400,000 City of Los Angeles
6 per cent. harbor improvement bonds. They are taxexempt in California, exempt from Federal income
tax, legal investments for savings banks and trust
funds in several States, and eligible to secure postal
savings banks acposits. Prices to yield 5.6 per
cent.

F., PHILADELPHIA, PA.: The equipment trust 7 per cent. gold certificates you inquire about are issued by the Bethlehem Steel Co., which is controlled by the Bethlehem Steel Corp. The company is the second largest manufacturer of steel in the United States. The certificates aggregate \$2,660,000. On recent quotations they yield 7/4 per cent.

per cent.

S., Richmond, Va.: The Monongahela Traction Co.'s 7 per cent. general mortgage gold bonds are due in 1923 and are an attractive purchase at recent price, yielding about 8½ per cent. The company provides electric power, natural gas, and railroad service to several thriving communities in the Monongahela Valley. There is good security back of the bonds.

bonds.

A., Grand Island, Nebr.: It does not appear advisable at present to liquidate your holdings of Ohio Cities Gas, Goodrich Tire & Rubber, Atchison, Westinghouse, American Tel. & Tel, Wyllis-Overland, Inspiration or Cosden & Co. All are dividend-payers, and as you own them outright and they are stocks of merit you had better hold than sell at a sacrifice.

stocks of merit you had better hold than sell at a sacrifice.

A., TOPEKA, KANS.: You need not hesitate to buy Mississippi County, Arkansas, road improvement district number one 6 per cent. bonds. They yield the investor 5½ per cent. They are exempt from Federal income tax. Mississippi county is one of the richest sections of the State, and the real property taxed to pay the bonds is valued at over \$42,000,000.

B., EAST SAN DIEGO, CALIF.: Pressed Steel Car common is a well-regarded industrial. The corporation is prosperous and the dividend rate on common is 8 per cent. If you can get this stock several points below par, it might be well to exchange Southern Pacific for it. There is no present indication that Southern Pacific or any other railroad will declare a stock dividend.



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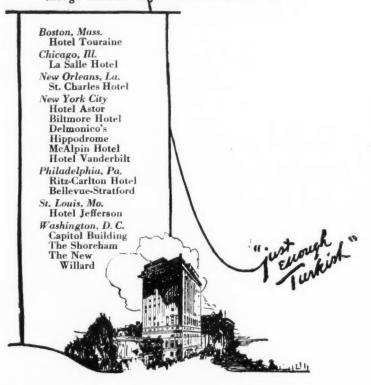
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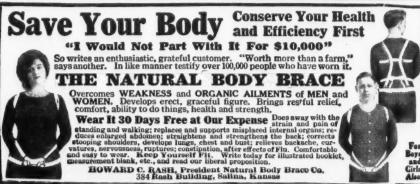


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R., Milwaukee, Wis.: A short-term issue making a high return is the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. Ltd. 5-year 8 per cent. convertible debenture bonds. The company is the largest producer of copper in the Dominion of Canada, carrying on its operations in British Columbia. Profits are about eight times interest on bonds. The company pays good dividends. The bonds have been quoted at par.

B., Chicago, Ill.: Among the safest investment issues are the Minneapolis Municipal 4 and 5 per cent. bonds, totaling \$2,185,000. They aretax-exempt in Minnesota, exempt from federal income tax, legal investments for savings banks and trust funds in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and eligible as security for postal savings deposits. They were offered recently to net 5.05 per cent. and 5.37 per cent. according to maturity.

C., Cincinnati, Ohio.: The \$10,000,000 Detroit Edison Co.'s first and refunding 6 per cent. mortgage gold bonds Series B are most attractive. The company does the entire commercial electric lighting and industrial power business in Detroit and an extensive adjacent territory. Net earnings are over twice the annual interest on the mortgage bonds. They were offered recently at 80, to net the investor over 77 per cent.

L., New York: Among New England tax-exempt preferred stocks which have been recommended by responsible financiers as conservative investments are American Textile Soap 8 per cent. preferred, gluoted at about par; Hartford Automotive Parits 8 per cent. preferred, selling at about par, Herschell-Spillman Motor 8 per cent. preferred, also selling about par.

M., Baltimore, Mp.: Among new short-term issues which are reasonably safe are Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. 1-year 7 per cent. bond-secured gold notes, due March 1, 1021, and quoted to yield over 734 per cent.; Urited Light & Railways 2-year 7 per cent. bond-secured gold notes, due March 1, 1022, and quoted to yield over 8 per cent.; and Metropolitan Edison bond-secured 6 per cent gold notes, due December 15, 1920, price to yield

F.55 per cent.

E. Buffalo, N. Y.: You can confidently buy the Canadian National Railways 15-year 7 per cent. equipment trust gold certificates. The Canadian National Railways was incorporated to take over the railways owned by the Canadian government, comprising over 22,000 miles. The certificates are secured by new equipment costing over \$20,000,000. The company is ready to pay the United States normal income tax up to 2 per cent. The certificates were lately offered to net 7.1 per cent.

New York, May 29, 1920.

JASPER.

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Free Booklets for Investors

Stock market opportunities by use of Puts and Calls can be learned from booklet L, which may be obtained by applying to Wm. H. Herbst, 20 Broad Street, New York City.
Oklahoma farm mortgages paying 6 per cent. are offered by the Godfrey-Brewer Investment Co., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which has on hand a cnoice selection and will mail to any address its descriptive circular L.

The popular monthly savings plan of purchasing standard securities is interestingly set forth in a treatise issued by Charles H. Clarkson & Co., Inc., 66 Broadway, New York. A copy of this will be sent free on request for LW-1.

Every business man and investor will appreciate the contents of the "Bache Review," which aids its readers to success. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Investment opportunities in Nevada silver securities may be found by sending for Circular L. to William Cheadle Borchers, 608-10 Trust & Savings Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. He will on request furnish geological reports, maps and data.

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There are indications that the American mercnant

be read by every would-be investor in Nortnwest undertakings.

There are indications that the American merchant marine is destined in the coming years to play perhaps as important a part as ever on the seas of the world. The profits of ocean transportation will therefore largely go to owners of American shipping. The general public may share in these returns by purchasing stocks of reliable snipping companies. Both the preferred and the common stock of a successful ocean freight line is being distributed by H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., 111 Broadway, New York, 203 S. La Salle St., Chicago, and 30 State St. Boston. The company has a high reputation for successful management of enterprises and for dealing in sound securities. Full particulars regarding its latest proposition may be secured by applying to it for booklet L-41.

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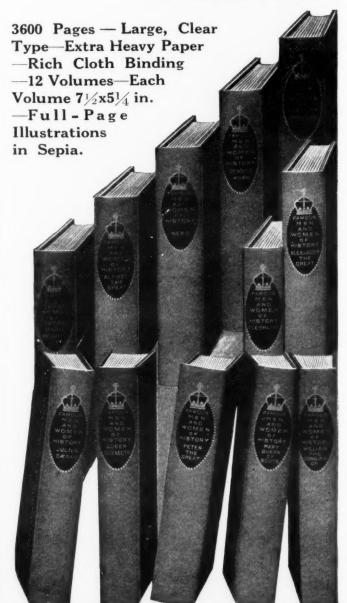
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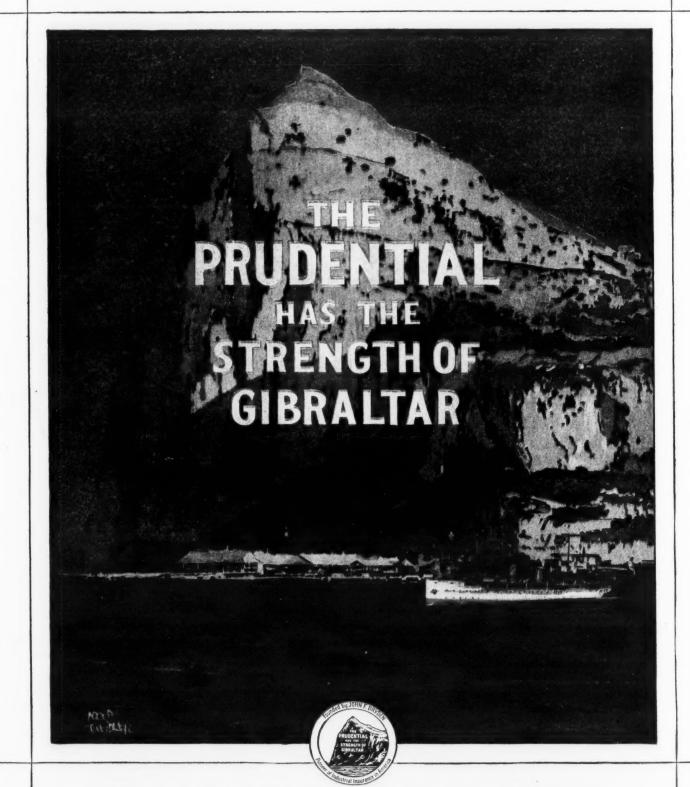
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